

COMPREHENSIVE LONG-TERM ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION NAVY NAVAL BASE CHARLESTON CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA CTO-029

FINAL ZONES A AND B RFI WORK PLAN

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RFI RCRA Facility Investigation
SAR Supplied-Air Respirator

SCBA Self-contained breathing apparatus

SCDHEC South Carolina Department of Health and

Environmental Control

SHSO Site Health and Safety Officer
STEL Short-Term Exposure Limit
SWMU Solid Waste Management Unit

SZ Support Zone

TIC Tentatively Identified Compound

TDS Total Dissolved Solids
TLV Threshold Limit Value
TOC Total Organic Carbon

USEPA U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

VOC Volatile Organic Compounds ZHASP Zone Health and Safety Plan

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACGIH American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

AL Action Level
AOC Area of Concern
bgs below ground surface
BRA Baseline Risk Assessment
CEC Cation Exchange Capacity
CFR Code of Federal Regulations
CGI Combustible Gas Indicator

CHASP Comprehensive Health and Safety Plan

CMS Corrective Measures Study
CNSY Charleston Naval Shipyard
COC Constituents of Concern

COPC Constituents of Potential Concern
CRZ Contamination Reduction Zone
CSI Confirmatory Sampling Investigation

DQO Data Quality Objective

DRMO Defense Reutilization Marketing Office

E/A&H EnSafe/Allen & Hoshall

EZ Exclusion Zone

FID Flame Ionization Detector

HAZWOPER Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response

IDLH Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health

LEL Lower Explosive Limit μ g/kg micrograms per kilogram μ g/L micrograms per liter mg/kg milligrams per kilogram mg/L milligrams per liter

mg/m³ milligrams per cubic meter
MSDS Material Safety Data Sheet
NAVBASE Naval Base Charleston
NFI No Further Investigation

NIOSH National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration

PAH Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons

PCB Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PEL Permissible Exposure Limit
PHSO Project Health and Safety Officer

PID Photoionization detector
POL Petroleum, oil, and lubricants
PPE Personal Protective Equipment

ppm parts per million

PRG Preliminary Remedial Goals

QA/QC Quality Assurance/Quality Control

RCRA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

REL Recommended Exposure Limit
RFA RCRA Facility Assessment

1.0 INTRODUCTION

As part of the U.S. Navy Comprehensive Long-Term Environmental Action Navy Program, the following Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Facility Investigation (RFI) Work Plan has been prepared by EnSafe/Allen and Hoshall (E/A&H) for Zones A and B at Naval Base Charleston (NAVBASE). This work plan addresses sampling and analysis requirements specific to sites within Zones A and B and is intended to be used in conjunction with the Final Comprehensive RFI Work Plan (August 30, 1994) prepared for NAVBASE. Each Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU) and Area of Concern (AOC) to be investigated within Zones A and B is described in Appendix A and located on Figure 1-1.

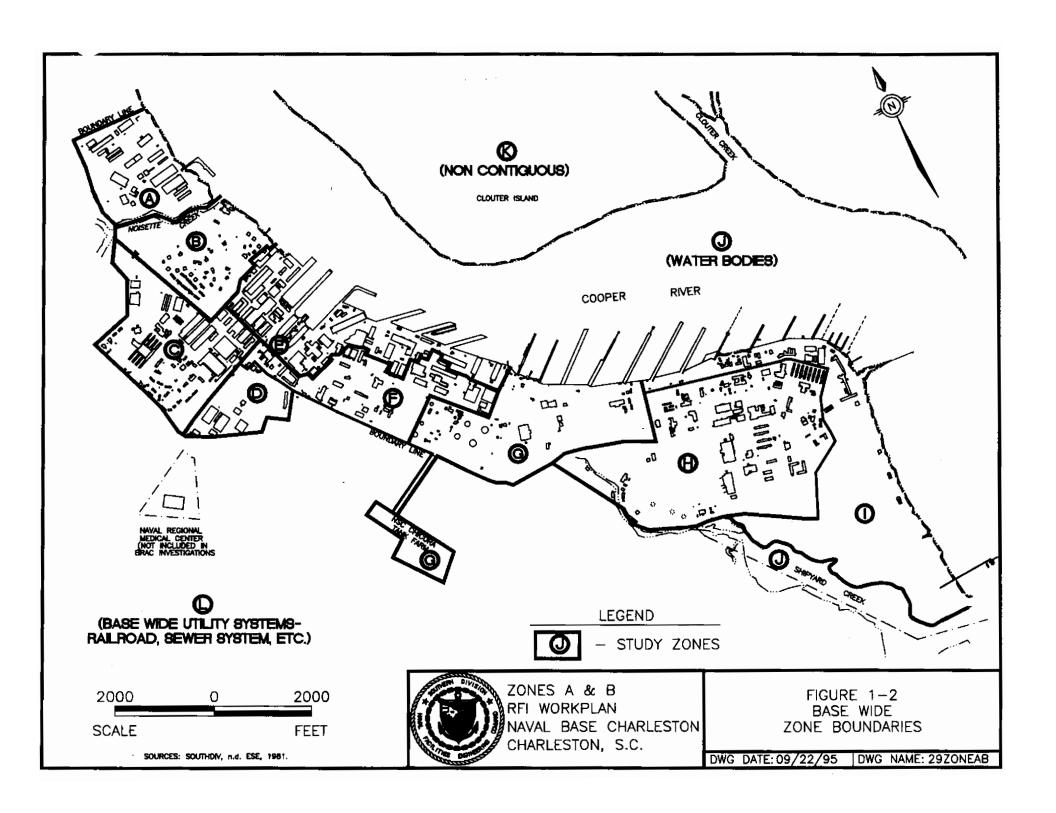
1.1 Environmental Setting

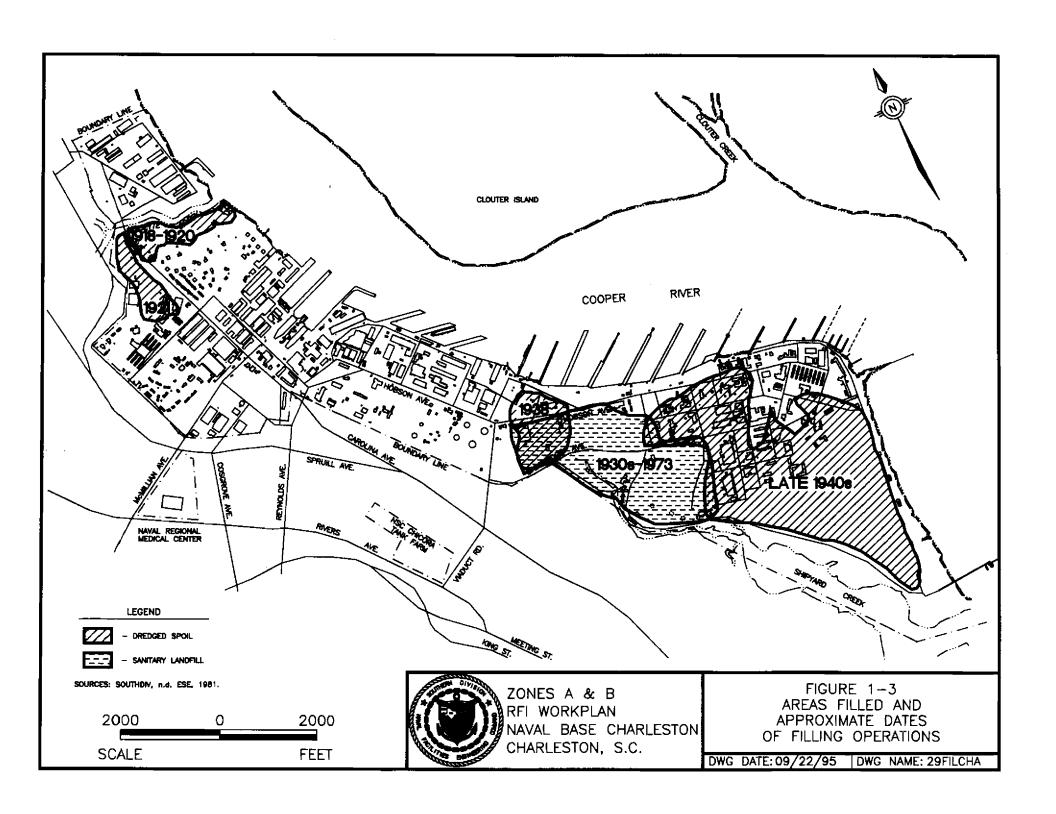
Physiography

Zones A and B are in the western most portion of NAVBASE, bordered by a Southern Railroad spur and Avenue D to the west, the Cooper River to the east, the Controlled Industrial Area and Building 234 to the south, and Hess Oil, Inc. property to the north. Noisette Creek divides Zones A and B. Figure 1-2 identifies the boundaries for Zones A and B in relation to NAVBASE boundaries and the remaining investigative zones.

Geologic and Hydrogeologic Information

The local and regional geologic/hydrogeologic characteristics are described in Volume II, Sections 1.2 through 1.5 of the *Final Comprehensive RFI Work Plan*. The potential direction of groundwater flow for Zones A and B is to the Cooper River. However, groundwater could flow toward Noisette Creek in localized areas on both sides of the creek. Due to past and present activities, surface soils within Zones A and B have been reworked throughout the years. However, most of Zones A and B are native soil comprised of fine-grained silts, silty sands, and clays. A small portion of the northern section of Zone B is not native soil, as shown on Figure 1-3. This area was filled with dredge material from the Cooper River between 1918 and 1920.





Climatology

The climatological setting of NAVBASE is described in Volume II, Section 1.6 of the Final Comprehensive RFI Work Plan.

1.2 Investigative Strategy

The proposed investigative approach for each site was developed in accordance with the overall investigative strategy presented in Section 2, Volume I, *Final Comprehensive RFI Work Plan*, emphasizing a fast-track cleanup program.

Central to this idea is a phased approach to data collection that will ultimately identify constituents of potential concern (COPCs) (if present), define nature and extent of any contamination, and provide data collection for a corrective measures study (CMS). To meet these objectives, sampling methods and locations discussed in this work plan are designed to be as complete as possible.

If the proposed sampling efforts do not achieve this goal, sampling will continue until sufficient data are obtained. In order to determine the need for additional sampling not specified in this work plan, data collected under this plan will be evaluated regarding potential human health impacts expressed as preliminary remedial goals (PRGs), ecological risk, and technical requirements for a CMS. For some chemicals, additional information regarding background concentrations will be required, necessitating onsite and offsite data collection. Background concentrations, migration pathways, human and ecological receptors, and PRGs are discussed in Section 1, Volume III of the Final Comprehensive RFI Work Plan. Sampling will continue until the extent of contamination is determined, which is defined herein as the horizontal and vertical area in which concentrations of COPCs in the investigated media are above either PRGs or background concentrations, whichever is appropriate. Methods for calculating background in organics and inorganics will be handled outside of the Zones A and B Work Plan. Background determination is discussed further in the Baseline Risk Assessment Work Plan.

The zone-specific work plans outline the data collection process for each SWMU and AOC in the particular zones. The *Final Comprehensive RFI Work Plan* discusses how these data will be used to fulfill the investigation goals. An RFI Report and Baseline Risk Assessment (BRA) will be generated when each zone investigation concludes, and a final RFI Report and final BRA will address NAVBASE as a single entity once all zone investigations are completed.

The proposed schedule for conducting the investigation for Zones A and B is included in the Corrective Action Management Plan (April 21, 1995) prepared for the NAVBASE RFI. Activity scheduling during the investigation for Zones A and B will be closely coordinated with the Navy, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Region IV, and South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC).

1.3 Other Relevant Investigations

Because the Zones A and B investigation is part of a larger investigative strategy, some pathways included for investigation in Volume III of the *Final Comprehensive RFI Work Plan* that may be relevant to Zones A and B will be considered in other zone investigations.

- Sediment and surface water sampling of Noisette Creek to measure potential impact will be addressed in the Zone J investigation. Additionally, Phase I assessments of the ecologically sensitive areas within NAVBASE were conducted within the Zone J investigation. Figure 1-4 indicates the areas within Zones A and B that were identified by the Zone J study.
- The sewer systems will be addressed in the Zone L investigation.

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- Groundwater flow and hydrology are dependent upon basewide conditions. Information gathered in this investigation will contribute to groundwater characterization of individual sites within Zones A and B, and will attempt to build a conceptual model of groundwater processes across both zones. For purposes of this work plan, all "shallow wells" will be completed at a depth of approximately 15 feet, and all "deep wells" will be to the top of the Cooper Marl, approximately 50 feet bgs.
- Because most of Zones A and B is native soil, it may be feasible, once the analytical data have been reviewed, to designate some onsite areas as representative of background. An offsite investigation to determine background concentrations for some chemicals relevant to the Zones A and B Work Plan may be conducted as outlined in the Final Comprehensive RFI Work Plan.

2.0 SWMU and AOC-SPECIFIC INVESTIGATORY APPROACH

The SWMUs and AOCs in Zones A and B requiring either a Confirmatory Sampling Investigation (CSI) or RFI activities, as determined in the RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA) (June 1995), are presented in the following sections and shown on the Proposed Sampling Locations Map which follows as Figure 2-1. Table A (found in Appendix A) is a reference indicating the location of each site within Zones A and B, the proximity to existing structures, and the respective site investigative approach as proposed by the RFA. The sites identified represent all known hazardous waste activity that has occurred in Zones A and B. The systematic grid sampling plan outlined in Section 3 was established with the purpose of identifying potential contamination from any sites not found in the RFA process and to collect data for the background evaluation. One site listed in the RFA is not covered in this work plan. SWMU 40, Building 1640 DRMO, is an active regulated facility that will undergo RCRA closure when its operations cease.

Radiological Potential

The Charleston Naval Shipyard (CNSY) Radiological Control Office has determined there are a number of sites within Zones A and B that have a low potential for radioactivity. CNSY will perform detailed radiological surveys at these locations and document that radioactive materials have been removed. This process may be independently verified by the USEPA and SCDHEC. These surveys are described in separate work plans and reports.

Contractor sampling at any point within Zones A and B shall not proceed until applicable Navy radiological verification surveys have been completed at the sampling location. As sampling is scheduled, and prior to sampling at any point in Zones A and B, contact the CNSY General Survey Project Superintendent to determine if the verification surveys have been completed. Once the completion of surveys has been verified, no gamma screening will be required for samples taken in the verified areas. CNSY will support EnSafe/Allen & Hoshall (E/A&H) sampling schedules by adjusting survey schedules with reasonable advanced notification.

2.1 SWMU 1, DRMO Storage, and SWMU 2, Lead Contamination Area

SWMU 1 was used by the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO) to store property turned in from local armed forces activities. The property includes some products which could not be reutilized by other commands and were consequently classified as waste. Those which were considered hazardous waste were stored until the early 1990s in a covered storage shed formerly known as Building 1617. SWMU 1 has received certification of health-based risk clean closure for soils. Documentation of this action is included as Appendix B. Because SWMU 1 is located within the boundaries of SWMU 2, the RFI will be conducted concurrently with the SWMU 2 RFI.

SWMU 2 consists of salvage bin No. 3 and the adjacent paved ground surface. The area was used to store recovered lead from lead-acid submarine batteries from the mid-1960s until 1984. Electrodes and associated internal metallic components were removed from the battery jars in the battery electrolyte treatment area, SWMU 5 in Zone E. Recovered materials were then placed on a railcar and transferred to the DRMO area for storage and eventual sale to a salvage contractor. Extensive sampling has been conducted at SWMU 2, and the site has been designated for an RFI because of the lead concentrations detected in surrounding media. Due to contaminant migration via surface water runoff, the investigation for SWMU 2 has been expanded to cover a large area. This area also includes SWMU 1. Topographic data collected prior to paving activities in 1994 at the site are included as Appendix C. This information was used to add arrows to Figure 2-2 that indicate the approximate direction of surface water runoff.

Table 2-1 describes both sites.

Number	Description	Materials of Concern	Potential Pathways
SWMU 1 DRMO Storage Area	This site is the location of a former DRMO Storage Shed, which included the storage of both nonhazardous and hazardous waste. The storage shed was a wood framed and roofed structure that was destroyed by Hurricane Hugo. The floor, which remains in place, consists of asphalt paved, and unpaved areas. Hazardous wastes were stored in containers and segregated according to type. No spills at the site were documented. SWMU 1 has been designated for an RFI.*	VOCs, Hydrazine, Metals, and Hazardous waste characteristics	Soil Soil Gas Sediment Groundwater Surface Water
SWMU 2 Lead Contamination Area	This site consists of salvage bin No. 3 and the surrounding area, which is paved. Lead dust from the recovery operations was released to the salvage bin by handling. Routine activities (vehicular traffic) in the DRMO yard area and natural processes (wind and storm water flow) have caused an area of lead contamination estimated to cover approximately 6 acres.*	Lead-acid batteries	Soil Sediment Groundwater Surface Water

2.1.1 Previous Investigations

b Pathways scheduled for sampling are bold.

Previous investigations of SWMU 1 culminated in the certification of clean closure for soils of the DRMO Storage Shed. However, documentation is not available to verify that sampling for the closure certification was conducted in a manner that provides data that is acceptable for risk assessment procedures.

Therefore, additional samples were collected to corroborate the results of the earlier sampling event. In the autumn of 1993, this confirmatory sampling was conducted in the vicinity of SWMU 1. Two soil borings, with two samples each, and one groundwater location were sampled for the complete TCL/TAL list. Locations of the sampling points are shown on

Figure D-2, and the analytical information is summarized in Table D-2. Also, the analytical reports from the 1993 sampling are included in Appendix E.

Extensive soil, sediment, and groundwater sampling has been conducted to delineate the extent of contamination migrating from SWMU 2. According to the *Final Contamination and Exposure Assessment for the Lead Contamination within the DRMO* (October, 1986), 71 soil samples were collected from the DRMO site; 35 samples consisted of surficial soil (surface to 6 inches) and the remaining 36 samples were collected at various depth intervals from 10 separate soil borings (total depths of 7.5 feet to 10 feet bgs). The locations of the samples are shown on Figure D-1, and the data are provided in Table D-1a.

The lead concentrations in the surficial soil varied from less than 1.3 to 371,000 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg). Lead concentrations were greatest in the area adjacent to and in front (north) of the former battery storage bin. The concentrations decrease significantly (10 to 100 mg/kg) over a distance of several hundred feet south of the bin area. Site activities apparently had spread lead contamination over a large area, estimated at 6 acres. Additionally, storm water runoff had spread contamination along a surface drainage route immediately south and west of the bin area, toward the storm water catch basin at the east end of Building 1608A.

Soil borings were installed to characterize the vertical extent of lead contamination in the soil. The results indicate that the lead contamination is primarily confined to the surface soil. The lead concentration for each sample depth interval averaged over all 10 borings was as follows:

Depth Interval	Lead Contamination (mg/kg)
Surface to 0.5 feet	16,103
3 to 4.5 feet	255
6 to 7.5 feet	274
8.5 to 10 feet	509

Additionally, extraction procedure toxicity tests were conducted on two soil samples with the highest total lead concentrations, SS-26 (371,000 mg/kg) and SS-28 (107,000 mg/kg). The leachate produced from the testing contained lead concentrations above the regulatory limit of 5 milligrams per liter (mg/L), 60.8 mg/L and 113 mg/L, respectively. Any soil above 5 mg/L would be characterized as hazardous waste, if removed.

Ambient air sampling was also conducted during the contamination and exposure assessment for lead contamination within DRMO. Samples were taken outdoors, in the materials storage shed area, and indoors, in 7 buildings within the DRMO site. The results of the ambient air sampling are listed in Table C-1b. The measured ambient air lead concentrations did not exceed Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), or American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) recommended occupational criteria (30 to 50 micrograms per cubic meter).

In the fall of 1993, another sampling event was conducted to investigate both soil and groundwater near this SWMU. This investigation was also conducted to investigate the effects of Hurricane Hugo in 1989 on the distribution of contamination. Twenty-three soil borings and six shallow monitoring wells were installed. Additionally, 11 sediment samples were collected from the Cooper River and the storm sewer system. These data are summarized in Table D-2 and shown on Figure D-2. Also, the analytical reports are provided in Appendix E.

The total lead concentration in these surface soil samples ranged from 1 to 1,400 mg/kg, and the subsurface soil range was 1.4 to 40 mg/kg. The sediment samples collected from the Cooper River upstream and downstream of the site, and at storm sewer outfalls, contained detectable concentrations of lead (3.7 to 47 mg/kg). The sediment samples from the storm sewer contained much higher concentrations (86 to 1,000 mg/kg). Also, one groundwater sample from monitoring well CNSY-02-05 contained detectable concentrations of lead

(910 micrograms per liter $[\mu g/L]$). However, lead was not detected in the sample collected from the monitoring well between the site and the river (CNSY-02-03).

The pH readings taken during collection of the groundwater samples were as follows:

Well Number	pH (2 gals.)	pH (4 gals.)	pH (6 gals.)
CNSY-02-01	6.26	5.98	5.87
CNSY-02-02	6.15	6.25	6.25
CNSY-02-03	6.35	6.31	6.29
CNSY-02-04	6.76	6.68	6.63
CNSY-02-05	5.43	5.46	5.89
CNSY-02-06	4.89	4.61	4.54

The volumes indicate amount of water purged prior to each pH reading. All data was collected on November 15, 1993. Low pH levels increase the solubility of metals in groundwater.

2.1.2 Treatment Alternatives

As outlined in the overall sampling strategy presented in the *Final Comprehensive RFI* Work Plan, treatment alternatives are being identified for the sites likely to require remedial action. Data collection efforts will support evaluating these alternatives. Tables F-1 and F-2 (Appendix F) list the treatment alternatives for groundwater and soil/sediment, respectively. Alternatives presented here are for preliminary evaluation only. If contaminants are present at concentrations requiring remediation, a CMS will be undertaken to identify feasible treatment alternatives.

2.1.3 Data Gaps

Available analytical data supports the clean closure certification for soil recommended by the health-based risk assessment for SWMU 1. Additional soil and groundwater samples will be collected to confirm that no contamination exceeding PRGs exists at SWMU 1.

The extensive data that already exist for SWMU 2 indicate migration of lead dust from this site. To ensure data collection efforts are sufficient to meet the stated investigation objectives, the following data gaps have been identified and will be resolved:

- There are insufficient data to fully delineate the extent of contamination.
- There are insufficient data to support a detailed evaluation of treatment alternatives, if
 necessary. The two primary sampling events conducted onsite revealed varying ranges
 of lead concentrations. Further sampling is necessary to verify the maximum lead
 concentrations in the impacted soil.

2.1.4 Potential Receptors

Potential receptors of exposure to contaminants include current land users, such as NAVBASE personnel, and any future users this area may support. Data will be generated during the RFI to determine the level of risk to the entire spectrum of current and potential users, including any highly sensitive individuals, who might be exposed through invasive or noninvasive activities at both SWMU 1 and SWMU 2.

The only known activity associated with SWMU 2 is storage of reclaimed lead. Potential receptors would likely be workers involved with any invasive activity bringing them in direct contact with subsurface contaminants. The Cooper River is potentially subject to receiving contaminated surface water runoff and groundwater discharges, resulting in exposure to biological receptors other than humans.

There is an area of localized groundwater contamination in the immediate vicinity of the lead storage bin. Considering the shallow depth to groundwater, generally less than 4 feet bgs, site workers could also be subject to accidental ingestion or dermal exposure to contaminated groundwater in this area.

2.1.5 Objective

For SWMU 1, the objective of the proposed field investigation is to assess the results of earlier sampling efforts for both soil and groundwater. The area is within the greater area affected by lead contamination by SWMU 2 and will be included in whatever action is taken to affect closure of that unit.

For SWMU 2, the objective of the proposed field investigation is to fill the identified data gaps by delineating the horizontal and vertical extent of the soil, sediment, and groundwater contamination at SWMU 2. The area has been sampled extensively as discussed in Section 2.1.1, and this effort will be used to further delineate the extent of contamination. Delineating the extent of contamination should identify any onsite point sources for lead contamination to enter the Cooper River. This information will be necessary for the ecological survey that is covered in the Zone J work plan. Data collection efforts will support technical evaluation of identified treatment alternatives.

2.1.6 Screening Alternatives

No screening alternatives are planned because this effort is chiefly designed to further delineate the extent of lead contamination throughout the SWMU 2 area. However, all soil boring samples will be screened for VOCs with a photoionization detector (PID). If the presence of chlorinated compounds are suspected, a flame ionization detector (FID) will be used instead. All screening results will be recorded in field notebooks and boring logs.

2.1.7 Sampling and Analysis Plan

To fulfill the RFI objectives, site-specific sampling and analysis requirements have been proposed. One soil boring is proposed for SWMU 1, and 29 soil borings are proposed for characterizing SWMU 2. In order to assess previous data collected for these sites, 10% of the former sampling locations will be resampled. The SWMU 1 soil boring and seven of the SWMU 2 soil borings are proposed to resample areas of interest. These locations were selected

to cover the entire horizontal extent of former sampling and to cover a large range of lead concentrations in the earlier data (3.7 to 48,600 ppm). Two former sediment sample locations will also be resampled during this investigation.

The remaining 22 soil boring sample locations were selected to verify the maximum concentration of lead in impacted soils, and to further define the extent of contaminant migration from the site.

Additionally, this sampling effort will investigate contamination due to current storage onsite. Surface water runoff enters a storm sewer catch basin approximately 100 feet southwest and topographically downgradient of the lead storage bin. This area has not been characterized by previous sampling efforts, and two of the borings are proposed for this area.

Based upon water level measurements from the 1993 investigation, groundwater flows east towards the Cooper River at a gradient of 0.0085 feet per foot. No velocity data is available at this time. The velocity calculations for Zone H indicate a range from 0.017 to 0.0012 feet per day in the shallow aquifer. However, the groundwater velocity at this site (native soil) could differ from Zone H (dredge spoils) because of the differences in the soil matrices.

Groundwater will be addressed by redeveloping and sampling the six existing monitoring wells in the vicinity of these sites. Because one of the monitoring wells will be sampled during the investigation of SWMU 38, only five groundwater samples are listed for this investigation. However, data from all six monitoring wells will be reviewed by NAVBASE, SCDHEC, and USEPA to determine whether additional wells are needed to define the extent of groundwater contamination.

Samples will be collected at two depths for each of the 30 soil borings, surface (0 to 1 foot) and subsurface (3 to 5 feet). Each proposed sampling location is illustrated on Figure 2-2.

Table 2-2 summarizes the types of samples to be collected at SWMU 2 and the analytical parameters. All sampling will adhere to the NAVBASE Final Comprehensive RFI Work Plan (August 30, 1994).

	Table 2-2 SWMU 1 and SWMU 2 Sampling Plan	
Mavix	Quantity	Analysis
Soil (0-1' bgs)	30	Metals for all samples.
Soil (3-5' bgs)	30	SWMU 1 samples will also be analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, Pesticides, PCBs, and
Sediment	2	Cyanide.
Groundwater (Shallow well)	5	

Engineering Parameters:

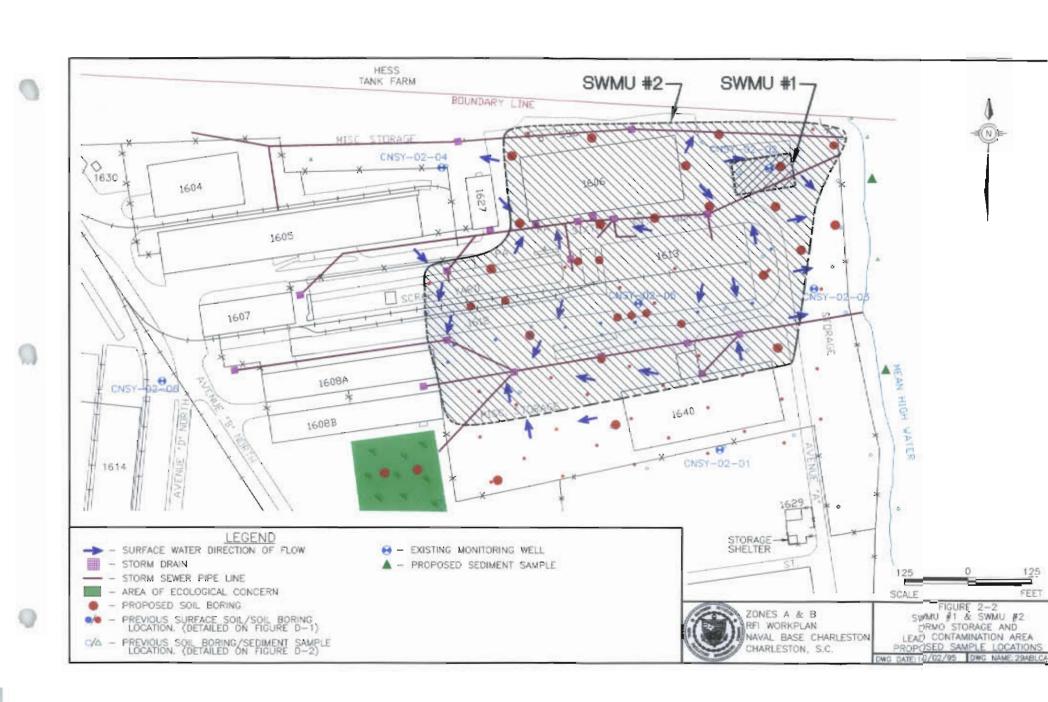
Selected soil samples will be tested for permeability, grain size, porosity, total organic carbon (TOC), and cation exchange capacity (CEC).

Notes:

Groundwater monitoring wells will be sampled quarterly for one year.

The quantities presented are estimated numbers of samples believed to be needed to fulfill the objectives of the investigation. Expansion may be necessary to meet the stated objectives.

All analyses will be performed per SW-846 except where other methods are specified. Data Quality Objective (DQO) Level III analyses will be performed as specified in *Final Comprehensive RFI Work Plan*, with a minimum of 10 percent duplicates analyzed for all Appendix IX constituents at DQO Level IV. The sample quantities presented do not include quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) samples.



2.2 SWMU 38, Miscellaneous Storage, North of Building 1605

SWMU 38 is the site of a former storage yard associated with Buildings 1605 and 1604 for approximately 50 years. Little is known about the materials previously stored onsite, which is near the northern boundary of NAVBASE. The Hess Oil, Inc., tank farm is adjacent to this boundary. Therefore, the CSI designated for this site will also assess potential petroleum releases from the offsite tanks.

The boundary of SWMU 38 was reduced in this work plan to encompass the specific area formerly used for the storage of empty drums. The remaining area depicted in the RFA has only been used for the storage of wooden pallets, boats, and automobiles. Storage of these items would not be expected to result in significant releases to the environment. Table 2-3 describes SWMU 38.

	SWMU 38 Site Description		
Number	Ducaption	Materials of Concern	Potential Pathways ^b
SWMU 38 Miscellaneous Storage, North of Building 1605	This site is a former storage area for unknown materials. The gravel storage area, bordered by a chain-link fence, originally belonged to the supply department and later became part of the DRMO. The DRMO used the site to store empty drums. It is north of Building 1605, near the northern boundary of NAVBASE. The Hess Oil, Inc., tank farm is close to this site.	VOCs SVOCs Metals PCBs	Soil Soil Gas Groundwater Air Surface water

2.2.1 Previous Investigations

^b Pathways scheduled for sampling are bold.

Described in the Final RCRA Facility Assessment, Volume II, June 6, 1995.

This site has not been investigated previously. However, as part of an investigation of SWMU 2, a monitoring well was installed in 1993 to the south of SWMU 38. This well (CNSY-02-04) was analyzed for metals, and the results were below the respective method detection limits.

2.2.2 Treatment Alternatives

Because there are no environmental media data, treatment alternatives for this site cannot be evaluated.

2.2.3 Data Gaps

Currently no environmental media data have been collected at SWMU 38 to characterize the site or to support a detailed evaluation of treatment alternatives, if necessary. To ensure data collection efforts are sufficient to meet the stated investigation objectives, the following data gaps have been identified and will be resolved:

- There are no data to establish whether constituents of potential concern (COPCs) are present for any of the potential migration pathways.
- No data exist to support a detailed evaluation of treatment alternatives, if necessary.

2.2.4 Potential Receptors

Potential receptors that may be exposed to site contaminants include current land users, such as NAVBASE personnel, and any future users this area may support following closure. Data will be generated during the investigation to determine the level of risk to the spectrum of current and potential future receptors, including any highly sensitive individuals within the population, who may be exposed through invasive or noninvasive activities. Sampling will characterize the potential pathways highlighted in Table 2-3.

Land near SWMU 38 is used for vehicle parking and miscellaneous storage. Therefore, vehicular and pedestrian traffic frequents this area. Potential receptors are site workers involved with invasive activity, such as utility maintenance, bringing them in direct contact with subsurface contaminants. Considering the shallow depth to groundwater, generally less than

4 feet bgs, site workers could also be subject to accidental ingestion or dermal exposure to contaminated groundwater.

2.2.5 Objective

The goal of the CSI is to classify the site as NFI or RFI by using Data Quality Objective (DQO) Level III or IV data to determine whether COPCs are present. Additionally, data will be collected to determine if potential releases from the adjacent Hess Oil tank farm have impacted NAVBASE property. If an RFI is required, the objective of field investigations shall be to fill the identified data gaps by delineating the horizontal and vertical extent of any soil and/or groundwater contamination as well as the rate of contamination migration at the sites. Data collection efforts will also support the technical evaluation of identified remedial options.

2.2.6 Screening Alternatives

No sampling has been conducted to determine COPCs; therefore, selecting a screening alternative would be premature. If the proposed collection of the high-quality samples is inadequate to define the areal extent of contamination (if present), the feasibility of employing screening methods will be re-evaluated. However, all soil boring samples will be screened for VOCs with a PID. If the presence of chlorinated compounds are suspected, a FID will be used instead. All screening results will be recorded in field notebooks and boring logs.

2.2.7 Sampling and Analysis Plan

To fulfill the CSI objectives, the following site-specific sampling and analysis requirements have been proposed for SWMU 38. Table 2-4 summarizes the types of samples to be collected and the analytical parameters. Four soil borings are proposed to detect the presence of any contamination from either SWMU 38 or the Hess Oil tank farm. Additionally, two shallow monitoring wells will be installed: one along the NAVBASE/Hess Oil boundary line, and one in the upgradient direction. Additionally, a deep monitoring well will be installed alongside the upgradient shallow well. These well locations will provide information regarding potential

groundwater contamination from either site. The existing monitoring well downgradient (east/southeast) of the site will also be sampled during this investigation.

Samples will be collected at two depths for each of the soil borings, surface (0 to 1 foot) and subsurface (3 to 5 feet). The proposed sampling locations are illustrated on Figure 2-3. All sampling will adhere to the NAVBASE Final Comprehensive RFI Work Plan (August 30, 1994).

	Table 2-4 SWMU 38 and Hess Oil Tank Farm Sampling Plan	
Matrix	Quantity	Analysis
Soil (0-1' bgs)	4	VOCs and Semivolatile Organic
Soil (3-5' bgs)	4	Compounds (SVOCs) w/ Tentatively Identified Compounds (TICs), Metals, Pesticides, and Polychlorinated Biphenyls
Groundwater		(PCBs).
(Shallow well)	3	
(Deep well)	1	

Engineering Parameters:

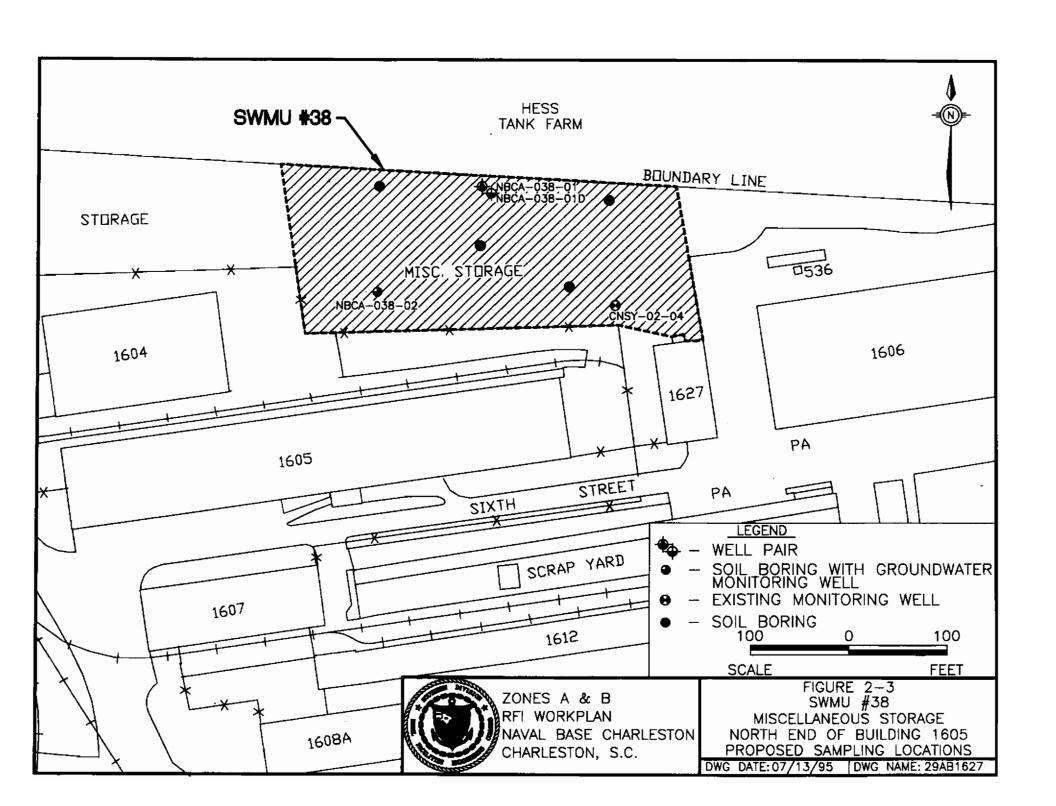
Selected soil samples will be tested for permeability, grain size, porosity, total organic carbon (TOC), and cation exchange capacity (CEC).

Notes

Groundwater monitoring wells will be sampled quarterly for one year.

The quantities presented are estimated numbers of samples believed to be needed to fulfill the objectives of the investigation. Expansion may be necessary to meet the stated objectives.

All analyses will be performed per SW-846 except where other methods are specified. DQO Level III analyses will be performed as specified in the *Final Comprehensive RFI Work Plan*, with a minimum of 10 percent duplicates analyzed for all Appendix IX constituents at DQO Level IV. The sample quantities presented do not include QA/QC samples.



2.3 SWMU 39, Former POL Drum Storage Area, Building 1604

SWMU 39 is the site of a former storage area for petroleum, oil, and lubricant (POL) drums north of Building 1604. This asphalt-paved area is near the northern boundary of NAVBASE. The Hess Oil tank farm is adjacent to this boundary. Therefore, the RFI designated for this site will also assess potential petroleum releases from the offsite tanks. Table 2-5 describes this AOC.

Number	Description	Materials of Concern	Potential Pathways ^b
SWMU 39 Former POL Drum Storage area	This site is a former storage area for POL drums. It is on an asphalt-paved area north of Building 1604, near the northern boundary of NAVBASE. The Hess Oil tank farm is close to this site.*	Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants (POLs)	Soil Soil Gas Groundwater Air Surface water

2.3.1 Previous Investigations

This site has not been investigated previously.

2.3.2 Treatment Alternatives

Because there are no environmental media data, treatment alternatives for this site cannot be evaluated.

2.3.3 Data Gaps

Currently, no environmental media data have been collected at SWMU 39 to characterize the site or to support detailed evaluation of treatment alternatives, if necessary. To ensure data collection efforts are sufficient to meet the stated investigation objectives, the following data gaps have been identified and will be resolved:

- There are no data to establish whether COPCs are present for any of the potential migration pathways.
- No data exist to support a detailed evaluation of treatment alternatives, if necessary.

2.3.4 Potential Receptors

Potential receptors that may be exposed to site contaminants include current land users, such as NAVBASE personnel, and any future users this area may support following closure. Data will be generated during the investigation to determine the level of risk to the spectrum of current and potential future receptors, including any highly sensitive individuals within the population who may be exposed through invasive or noninvasive activities. Sampling will characterize the potential pathways bolded in Table 2-5.

The majority of the land near SWMU 39 is currently paved and used for both vehicle and pedestrian traffic. Potential receptors are workers involved with any invasive type of activity, such as utility maintenance, bringing them in direct contact with subsurface contaminants. Considering the shallow depth to groundwater, generally less than 4 feet bgs, site workers could also be subject to accidental ingestion or dermal exposure to contaminated groundwater.

2.3.5 Objective

The goal of the RFI is to use DQO Level III or IV data to determine whether COPCs are present and to determine if potential releases from the adjacent Hess Oil tank farm have impacted NAVBASE property. The RFI will also fill the identified data gaps by delineating the horizontal and vertical extent of any soil and/or groundwater contamination as well as the rate of contamination migration at the sites. Data collection efforts will also support the technical evaluation of identified remedial alternatives.

2.3.6 Screening Alternatives

1

No sampling has been conducted to determine COPCs; therefore, selecting a screening alternative would be premature. If the proposed collection of the high-quality samples is inadequate to define the areal extent of contamination (if present), the feasibility of employing screening methods will be re-evaluated. However, all soil boring samples will be screened for VOCs with a PID. If the presence of chlorinated compounds are suspected, a FID will be used instead. All screening results will be recorded in field notebooks and boring logs.

2.3.7 Sampling and Analysis Plan

To fulfill the RFI objectives, the following site-specific sampling and analysis requirements have been proposed. Table 2-6 summarizes the types of samples to be collected and the analytical parameters. Ten soil borings, five shallow monitoring wells, and one deep well are proposed.

The five shallow monitoring wells will be installed to determine if either site has impacted surrounding groundwater. Three wells will be installed surrounding SWMU 39 and two wells are proposed along the NAVBASE/Hess Oil boundary line. The three wells in the vicinity of SWMU 39 cover upgradient, middle, and downgradient locations. A deep well (well pair) is proposed for the middle location. The majority of these locations permit access for the drill rigs, as four of the locations are unpaved areas adjacent to fence lines. These proposed locations are also out of the primary flow of traffic, and they would not require flush-mounting or risk being damaged by vehicles.

Four of the ten proposed soil borings are located in the former storage area to detect the presence of contamination, if any, from SWMU 39. Three soil borings, placed along the NAVBASE property line, are proposed to detect the presence of potential contamination migrating from the Hess Oil tank farm. Three additional soil borings spaced on the gravel area

Samples from two depths are proposed for each of the 10 soil borings, surface (0 to 1 foot) and subsurface (3 to 5 feet). The proposed sampling locations are illustrated on Figure 2-4. All sampling will adhere to the NAVBASE *Final Comprehensive RFI Work Plan* (August 30, 1994).

	Table 2-6 SWMU 39 Sampling Plen	
Matrix	Quantity	Analysis
Soil (0-1' bgs)	10	VOCs and SVOCs with TICs, Metals,
Soil (3-5' bgs)	10	Pesticides, PCBs, and TPH.
Groundwater (Shallow well)	5	
(Deep well)	1	

Engineering Parameters:

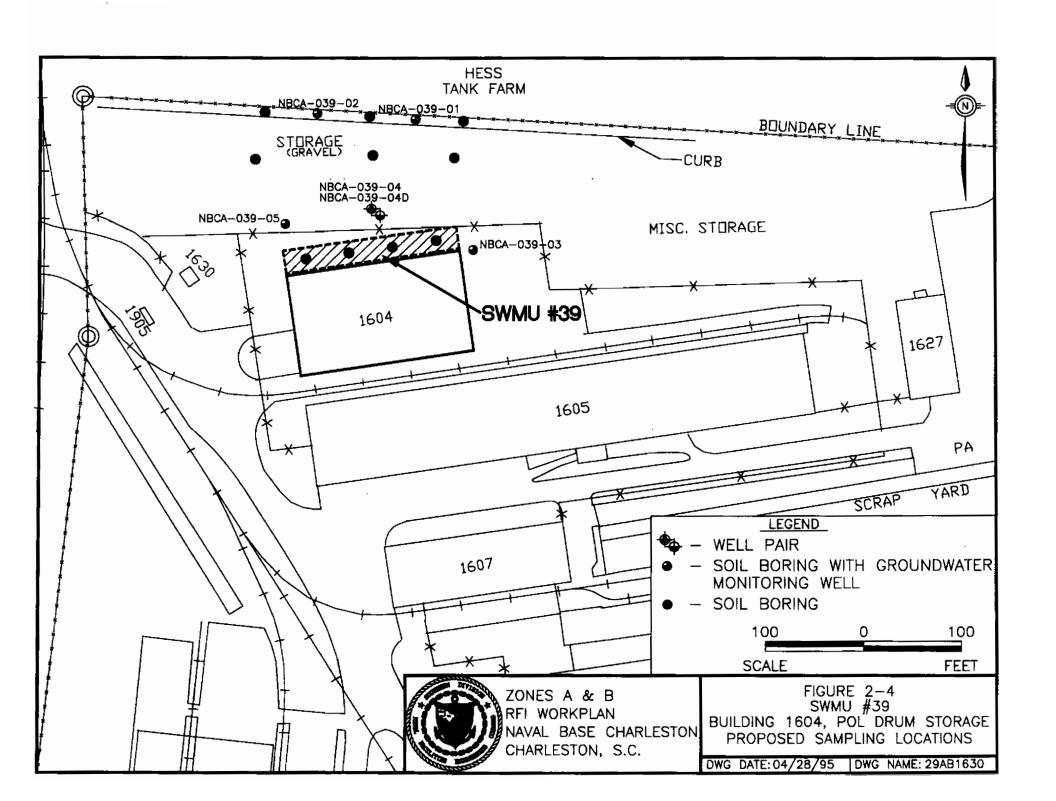
Selected soil samples will be tested for permeability, grain size, porosity, total organic carbon (TOC), and cation exchange capacity (CEC).

Notes:

Groundwater monitoring wells will be sampled quarterly for one year.

The quantities presented are estimated numbers of samples believed to be needed to fulfill the objectives of the investigation. Expansion may be necessary to meet the stated objectives.

All analyses will be performed per SW-846 except where other methods are specified. DQO Level III analyses will be performed as specified in the *Final Comprehensive RFI Work Plan*, with a minimum of 10 percent duplicates analyzed for all Appendix IX constituents at DQO Level IV. The sample quantities presented do not include QA/QC samples.



2.4 SWMU 42, Former Asphalt Plant Tanks/Boiler Plant and AOC 505, Creosote Cross-Tie/Railroad Ballast Storage Area

SWMU 42, a CSI site, and AOC 505, an RFI site, include the location of a former asphalt plant and the area where new railroad cross-ties were stored prior to installation, and where removed railroad ballast was stored during the railroad upgrade projects completed in the late 1960s and early 1970s. The area also includes Building 1803, Golf Course Maintenance Building. The sites are bounded by the railroad storage yard surrounding Building 1614 to the north; Noisette Creek to the south, and the Southern Railroad spur to the west. The east side of the site roughly follows a rail spur leaving the railroad storage yard and cuts across the open area to Noisette Creek bridge on Avenue D North. Table 2-7 describes these sites.

Number	Description	Materials of Concern	Potential Pathways
SWMU 42 Former Asphalt Plant and Tanks	SWMU 42 consists of a former asphalt plant site and its associated tanks. The unit operated from 1947 until 1962, and has since been demolished. Because the unit was taken out of service in the early 1960s, little information is available regarding dimensions, design features, operating practices, or waste disposal methods. The site currently contains a concrete rack used to support asphalt-related aboveground storage tanks. The unpaved surrounding area contains rock and asphalt debris.*	VOCs, heavy metals, phenolic compounds, polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and petroleum hydrocarbons.	Soil Air Soil Gas Surfacewater Groundwater
AOC 505 Creceote Cross- Tie/Bellaet Storage Area and Golf Course Maintenance Building	AOC 505 consists of Building 1803, the former golf course maintenance shop, and a nearby area which was used to store creosote cross-ties and removed railroad ballast during the 1960s and 1970s. Pesticides used at the golf course were handled in Building 1803. The site is currently a graveled area containing a considerable quantity of asphalt rubble, traces of tar, and other similar debris. Because operations at this unit were discontinued in the 1970s, little information could be located concerning the unit's design features, actual dates of operation, or operating practices.	VOCs, phenolic compounds, PAHs, chlorinated pesticides and herbicides, petroleum hydrocarbons, and heavy metals	Soil Air Soil Gas Surfacewate Groundwater

b Pathways scheduled for sampling are bold.

2.4.1 Previous Investigations

These sites have not been investigated previously.

2.4.2 Treatment Alternatives

As outlined in the overall sampling strategy presented in the *Final Comprehensive RFI* Work Plan, treatment alternatives are being identified for each of the sites likely to require some type of remedial action. Data will be collected to support evaluation of these alternatives. Table F-1 (Appendix F) lists treatment alternatives for groundwater; Table F-2 lists treatment alternatives for soil; and Table F-3 lists treatment alternatives for the presence of soil gas. Alternatives presented here are for preliminary evaluation only. If contaminants are present at concentrations requiring remediation, a CMS will be undertaken to identify the most feasible treatment alternatives.

2.4.3 Data Gaps

Currently, no environmental media data have been collected to characterize these sites or to support a detailed evaluation of treatment alternatives, if necessary. To ensure data collection efforts are sufficient to meet the stated investigative objectives, the following data gaps have been identified and will be resolved:

- The nature and extent of impact to environmental media (soil and groundwater) has not been defined.
- No data exist to support a detailed evaluation of treatment alternatives.

2.4.4 Potential Receptors

Potential receptors that may be exposed to site contaminants include biological receptors in Noisette Creek and current land users, such as NAVBASE personnel, and any future users this area may support following closure. Data will be generated during the investigation to

determine the level of risk to the spectrum of current and potential future receptors, including any highly sensitive individuals within the population, who may be exposed through invasive or noninvasive activities. Sampling will characterize the potential pathways highlighted in Table 2-7. The surface water and sediment pathways will be characterized in the Zone J RFI. The railroad ballast system throughout the Charleston Naval Base will be characterized in the Zone L RFI.

Land at SWMU 42 and AOC 505 is currently used as a contractor mobilization area, with the portion within the railroad storage area used for drum storage. The remainder of the area is not used. Potential receptors are workers involved with any invasive type of activity, such as utility maintenance, bringing them in direct contact with subsurface contaminants. Considering the shallow depth to groundwater, generally less than 4 feet bgs, site workers could also be subject to accidental ingestion or dermal exposure to contaminated groundwater.

The area's utility system and railroad lines may act as a conduit for moving any contaminants released in this vicinity, and thus could expose anyone working on these underground systems in the general area, as well as providing a contaminant migration route to Noisette Creek or the Cooper River. Noisette Creek, and eventually the Cooper River, could receive contaminated surface water runoff and groundwater discharges, resulting in exposure to biological receptors other than humans.

2.4.5 Objective

The objective of the proposed field investigation is to confirm whether contamination is present in environmental media. If present, the investigation will delineate the horizontal and vertical extent of any soil and/or groundwater contamination. While sediment, soil gas, surface water, and underground utility conduits are potential contaminant pathways, initial sampling of these matrices is not required to determine if contaminants are present. For SWMU 42, if soil and/or groundwater contamination is identified, then the site will be designated for a complete RFI to

delineate the nature and extent of contamination. For AOC 505, the nature and extent of any contamination found will be delineated during this effort. Data collection efforts will support technical evaluation of identified treatment alternatives.

2.4.6 Screening Alternatives

No sampling has been conducted to determine COPCs; therefore, selecting a screening alternative would be premature. If the proposed collection of high-quality samples is inadequate to define the areal extent of contamination (if present), the feasibility of employing screening methods will be reevaluated.

A PID will be used to qualitatively screen for VOCs in all soil boring samples. If the presence of chlorinated compounds are suspected, a FID will be used instead. Results will be recorded in the field notes and on boring logs.

2.4.7 Sampling and Analysis Plan

To fulfill the CSI objectives and RFI objectives, site-specific sampling and analysis requirements have been proposed for SWMU 42 and AOC 505, respectively. Table 2-8 summarizes the types of samples to be collected and the analytical parameters. For purposes of sample location, the boundaries of both SWMU 42 and AOC 505 have been outlined based upon a review of NAVBASE records.

Three soil borings and three shallow monitoring wells set strategically across the northern section of SWMU 42 and four soil borings placed near the railroad ballast in the southern portion of SWMU 42 area are proposed to determine if the asphalt plant adversely impacted the soil or groundwater in the area.

For AOC 505, ten soil borings are proposed across the area to determine the nature and extent of any soil contamination from storing of railroad cross-ties and removed ballast. Additionally, one shallow monitoring well will be installed in this area to determine the nature and extent of groundwater contamination, if any. Nine soil borings and one shallow monitoring well, used to support the AOC 505 investigation, are in the study area where SWMU 42 and AOC 505 overlap. Data from all borings and groundwater wells will be used to determine the impact by identified past facilities and operations throughout the study area. Additionally, data from samples proposed within the Zone L Work Plan that are in these areas will be combined with data from this investigation. Data from five shallow monitoring wells and seven soil borings from the Zone L Work Plan will be included in the report for this site.

Samples from two depths are proposed for each of the 17 soil borings, surface (0 to 1 foot) and subsurface (3 to 5 feet). Proposed sampling locations (including Zone L locations) are illustrated on Figure 2-5. All sampling will adhere to the NAVBASE *Final Comprehensive RFI Work Plan* (August 30, 1994).

	Table 2-8 SWMU 42 and AOC 506 Sampling Plan	
MAYIK 2	Quentity	Analysis
Soil (0-1' bgs)	17	VOCs and SVOCs with TICs, Metals,
Soil (3-5' bgs)	17	Cyanide, Herbicides, Pesticides, and PCBs.
Groundwater (Shallow well)	4	

Engineering Parameters:

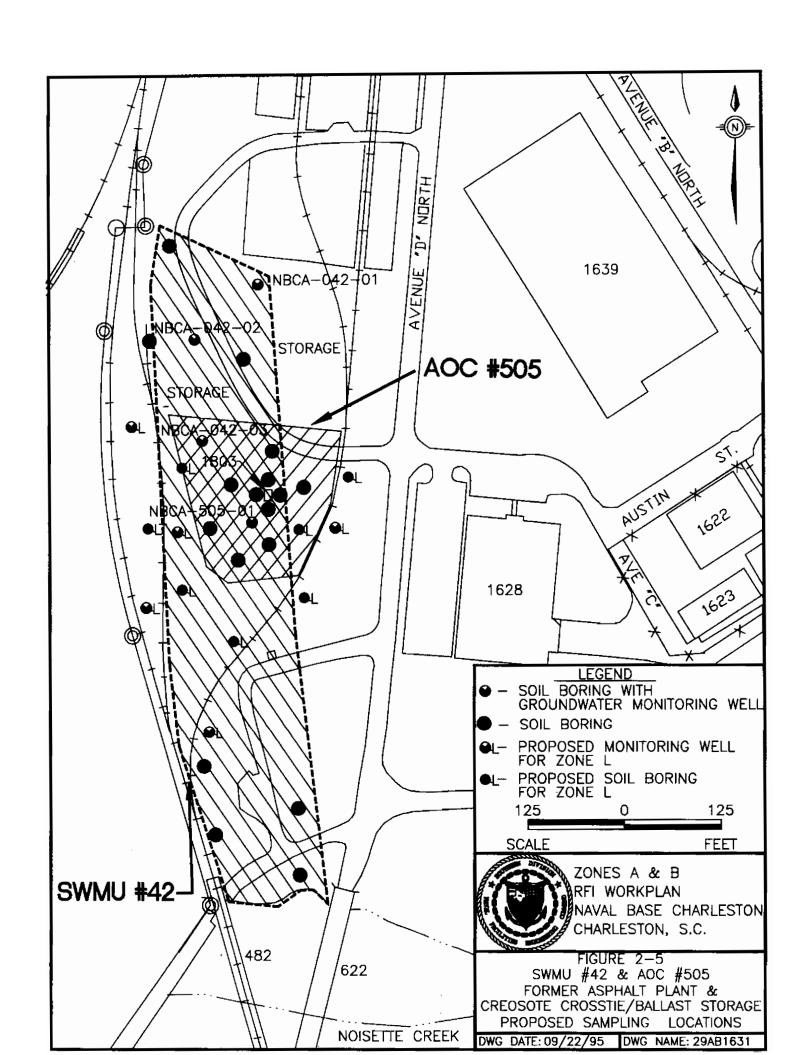
Selected soil samples will be tested for permeability, grain size, porosity, total organic carbon (TOC), and cation exchange capacity (CEC).

Notes:

Groundwater monitoring wells will be sampled quarterly for one year.

The quantities presented are estimated numbers of samples believed to be needed to fulfill the objectives of the investigation. Expansion may be necessary to meet the stated objectives.

All analyses will be performed per SW-846 except where other methods are specified. DQO Level III analyses will be performed as specified in the *Final Comprehensive RFI Work Plan*, with a minimum of 10 percent duplicates analyzed for all Appendix IX constituents at DQO Level IV. The sample quantities presented do not include QA/QC samples.



2.5 SWMU 43, Publications and Printing Plant, Building 1628

SWMU 43 is Building 1628, the Publications and Printing Plant, which has been in operation since 1979. A darkroom and hazardous materials lockers are on the ground floor of the building, although no hazardous materials are currently stored in the facility. Prior to the installation of the lockers, hazardous materials were stored in two areas outside of the building. The CSI proposed for SWMU 43 will investigate these areas for potential releases to the surrounding soil. Table 2-9 describes this SWMU.

	Table 2-9 SWMU 43 Site Description		
Number	Description	Meterials of Concern	Potential Pathwaya ^b
SWMU 43 Publications and Printing Plant, Building 1628	The primary materials of concern for this SWMU are photograph development chemicals, potentially containing silver. However, developing solutions contained numerous other compounds. Based on visual inspection, Building 1628 does not pose an environmental threat. However, the two storage areas east of the building require investigation.	silver-containing developing solutions, lead, chromium, acetic acid, ferric chloride, and potassium hydroxide	Soil Gas Soil Gas Surface water Groundwater Air

⁴ Described in the Final RCRA Facility Assessment, Volume II, June 6, 1995.

2.5.1 Previous Investigations

This site has not been investigated previously.

2.5.2 Treatment Alternatives

Because there are no environmental media data, treatment alternatives for this site cannot be evaluated.

b Pathways scheduled for sampling are bold.

2.6 AOC 506, Building 1629, Flammable Storage Shelter

AOC 506 is Building 1629, a structure used to store flammable material returned to Building 1603, the DRMO Material Turn-In Site. The CSI proposed for AOC 506 will investigate adjacent areas for potential releases. Table 2-11 describes this AOC.

	Table 2-11 AOC 506 Site Description		
Number	Description	Materials of Concern	Potential Pathways ^b
AOC 506 Flammable Storage Shelter, Building 1629	This site has been used since 1942 to store flammable material returned to Building 1603. It consists of a 21-foot-by-30-foot concrete pad enclosed with a chain-link fence and covered by a metal roof. Based on visual inspection, there is a second storage shelter to the south of Building 1629. No containment structures are associated with the unit, and a release could impact the unpaved adjacent areas.*	Solvents, paints, fuels, and other unknown flammable materials	Soil Gas Soil Gas Surface water Groundwater Air

Notes:

2.6.1 Previous Investigations

This site has not been investigated previously.

2.6.2 Treatment Alternatives

Because there are no environmental media data, treatment alternatives for this site cannot be evaluated.

2.6.3 Data Gaps

Currently no environmental media data have been collected at AOC 506 to characterize the site or to support a detailed evaluation of treatment alternatives, if necessary. To ensure data

Described in the Final RCRA Facility Assessment, Volume II, June 6, 1995.

b Pathways scheduled for sampling are bold.

collection efforts are sufficient to meet the stated investigation objectives, the following data gaps have been identified and will be resolved:

- There are no data to establish whether COPCs are present for any of the potential migration pathways.
- No data exist to support a detailed evaluation of treatment alternatives, if necessary.

2.6.4 Potential Receptors

Potential receptors that may be exposed to site contaminants include current land users, such as NAVBASE personnel, and any future users this area may support. Data will be generated during the investigation to determine the level of risk to the entire spectrum of current and potential future receptors, including any highly sensitive individuals, who might be exposed through invasive or noninvasive activities. Sampling will characterize the potential pathways highlighted in Table 2-11. Also, the Cooper River is approximately 200 feet from this unit and the potential exists for exposure to biological receptors other than humans. Characterizing potential surface water and sediment contamination in the Cooper River will be addressed in the Zone J RFI Work Plan.

The land near AOC 506 is open, and potential receptors would likely be workers involved with any invasive activity bringing them in direct contact with subsurface contaminants. Considering the shallow depth to groundwater, generally less than 4 feet bgs, site workers could also be subject to accidental ingestion or dermal exposure to contaminated groundwater.

2.6.5 Objective

The goal of the CSI is to classify the site as NFI or RFI by using DQO Level III or IV data to determine whether COPCs are present. If an RFI is required, the objective of field investigations shall be to fill the identified data gaps by delineating the horizontal and vertical

extent of any soil and/or groundwater contamination as well as the rate of contamination migration at the site. Data collection efforts will also support the technical evaluation of identified remedial options.

2.6.6 Screening Alternatives

No sampling has been conducted to determine COPCs; therefore, selecting a screening alternative would be premature. If the proposed collection of the high-quality samples is inadequate to define the areal extent of contamination (if present), the feasibility of employing screening methods will be reevaluated. However, all soil boring samples will be screened for VOCs with a PID. If the presence of chlorinated compounds are suspected, a FID will be used instead. All screening results will be recorded in field notebooks and boring logs.

2.6.7 Sampling and Analysis Plan

To fulfill the CSI objectives, the following site-specific sampling and analysis requirements have been proposed. Table 2-12 summarizes the types of samples to be collected and the analytical parameters. Four soil boring locations strategically placed around building 1629 and the drum storage shelter are proposed to detect the presence of any contamination due to a release from AOC 506. Additionally, one shallow monitoring well will be installed in a biased location to confirm whether a release to groundwater has occurred. If groundwater contamination is detected, additional monitoring wells will be installed.

Samples will be collected at two depths for each soil boring, surface (0 to 1 foot) and subsurface (3 to 5 feet). Each proposed sampling location is illustrated on Figure 2-7. All sampling will adhere to the NAVBASE *Final Comprehensive RFI Work Plan* (August 30, 1994).

	Table 2-12 AOC 508 Sempling Plan	
Matrix	Quantity	Analysia
Soil (0-1' bgs)	4	VOCs and SVOCs with TiCs, and Metals
Soil (3-5' bgs)	4	
Groundwater		
(Shallow well)	1	

Engineering Parameters:

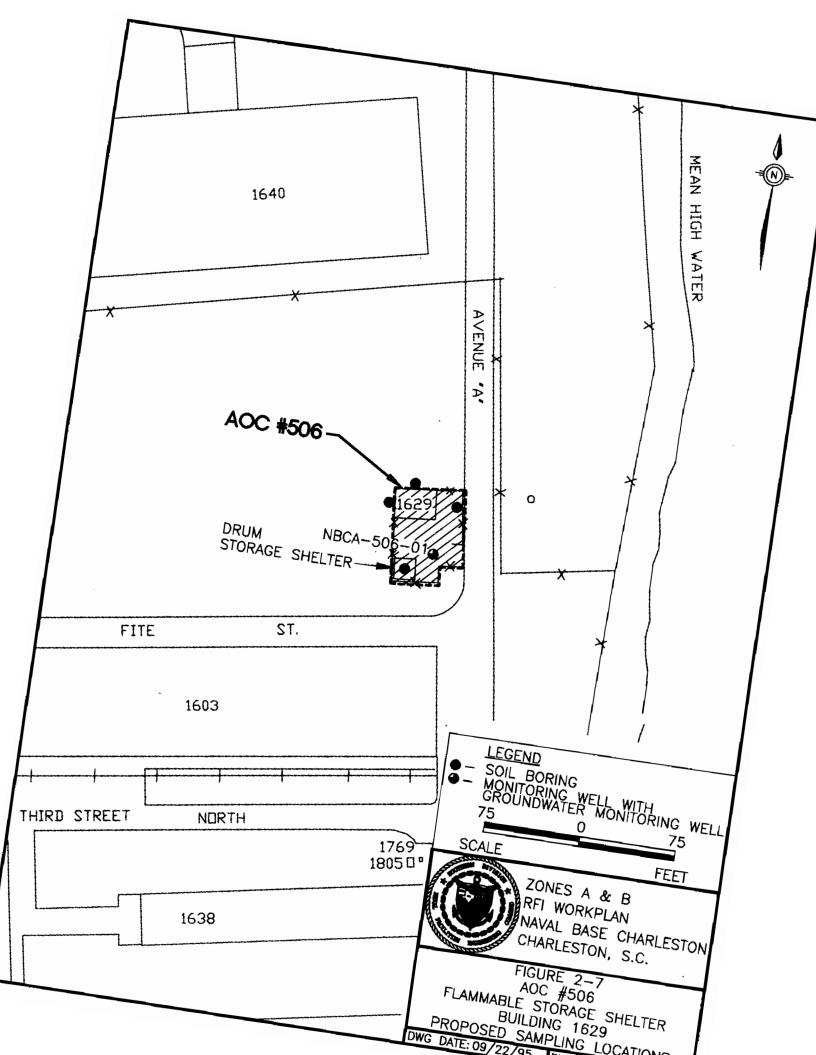
Selected soil samples will be tested for permeability, grain size, porosity, total organic carbon (TOC), and cation exchange capacity (CEC).

Notes:

Groundwater monitoring wells will be sampled quarterly for one year.

The quantities presented are estimated numbers of samples believed to be needed to fulfill the objectives of the investigation. Expansion may be necessary to meet the stated objectives.

All analyses will be performed per SW-846 except where other methods are specified. DQO Level III analyses will be performed as specified in the *Final Comprehensive RFI Work Plan*, with a minimum of 10 percent duplicates analyzed for all Appendix IX constituents at DQO Level IV. The sample quantities presented do not include QA/QC samples.



2.7 AOC 507, Oil Storehouse, Former Building 1010

AOC 507 is former Building 1010, an oil storehouse on part of the NAVBASE golf course. The CSI proposed for AOC 507 will investigate adjacent soil for potential releases. Table 2-13 describes this AOC.

Table 2-13 AOC 507 Site Description				
Number	Description	Materials of Concern	Potential Pathways ^b	
AOC 507, Oil Storehouse, Former Building 1010	This site was demolished more than 80 years ago, so little information was available regarding the building's specifications or use during the period of operation. New research indicates that the structure was at the end of a cul-de-sac, southwest of the fairway for hole No. 9. Due to the period of operation, it is unlikely that containment and spill cleanup procedures were in place. A release could impact the surrounding property, as it is unpaved.	POLs	Soil Gas Surfacewater Groundwater Air	

Notes:

2.7.1 Previous Investigations

This site has not been investigated previously.

2.7.2 Treatment Alternatives

Because there are no environmental media data, treatment alternatives for this site cannot be evaluated.

2.7.3 Data Gaps

Currently no environmental media data have been collected at AOC 507 to characterize the site or to support a detailed evaluation of treatment alternatives, if necessary. To ensure data

Described in the Final RCRA Facility Assessment, Volume II, June 6, 1995.

^b Pathways scheduled for sampling are bold.

collection efforts are sufficient to meet the stated investigation objectives, the following data gaps have been identified and will be resolved:

- There are no data to establish whether COPCs are present for any of the potential migration pathways.
- No data exist to support a detailed evaluation of treatment alternatives, if necessary.

2.7.4 Potential Receptors

Potential receptors that may be exposed to site contaminants include current land users, such as NAVBASE personnel, and any future users this area may support. Data will be generated during the investigation to determine the level of risk to the entire spectrum of current and potential future receptors, including any highly sensitive individuals, who might be exposed through invasive or noninvasive activities. Confirmatory sampling will characterize the potential pathways highlighted in Table 2-13. Also, the Cooper River is approximately 300 feet from this unit and the potential exists for exposure to biological receptors other than humans. Characterizing potential surface water and sediment contamination in the Cooper River will be addressed in the Zone J RFI.

The land near AOC 507 is the NAVBASE golf course, which is no longer in official operation. However, personnel still use the property for leisure activities, including golf. Therefore, an exposure potential exists for both recreational users of the area and workers involved with any invasive activity bringing them in direct contact with subsurface contaminants. Considering the shallow depth to groundwater, generally less than 4 feet bgs, site workers could also be subject to accidental ingestion or dermal exposure to contaminated groundwater.

2.7.5 Objective

The goal of the CSI is to classify the site as NFI or RFI by using DQO Level III or IV data to determine whether COPCs are present. If an RFI is required, the objective of field investigations shall be to fill the identified data gaps by delineating the horizontal and vertical extent of any soil contamination as well as the rate of contamination migration at the site. Data collection efforts will also support the technical evaluation of identified remedial options.

2.7.6 Screening Alternatives

No sampling has been conducted to determine COPCs; therefore, selecting a screening alternative would be premature. If the proposed collection of the high-quality samples is inadequate to define the areal extent of contamination (if present), the feasibility of employing screening methods will be reevaluated. However, all soil boring samples will be screened for VOCs with a PID. If the presence of chlorinated compounds are suspected, a FID will be used instead. All screening results will be recorded in field notebooks and boring logs.

2.7.7 Sampling and Analysis Plan

To fulfill the CSI objectives, the following site-specific sampling and analysis requirements have been proposed. Table 2-14 summarizes the types of samples to be collected and the analytical parameters. For purposes of sample location, the boundaries of AOC 507 have been outlined based upon a review of NAVBASE records. Due to the age of the records for this site, the location is a conservative estimate of the former structure's location.

Five soil boring locations are proposed to detect the presence of any contamination due to a release from AOC 507. Samples will be collected at two depths for each soil boring, surface (0 to 1 foot) and subsurface (3 to 5 feet). Each proposed sampling location is illustrated on Figure 2-8. All sampling will adhere to the NAVBASE Final Comprehensive RFI Work Plan (August 30, 1994).

	Table 2-14 AOC 507 Sampling Plen	
Matrix	Quantity	Analysis
Soil (0-1' bgs)	5	VOCs and SVOCs with TICs, and Metals
Soil (3-5' b gs)	5	

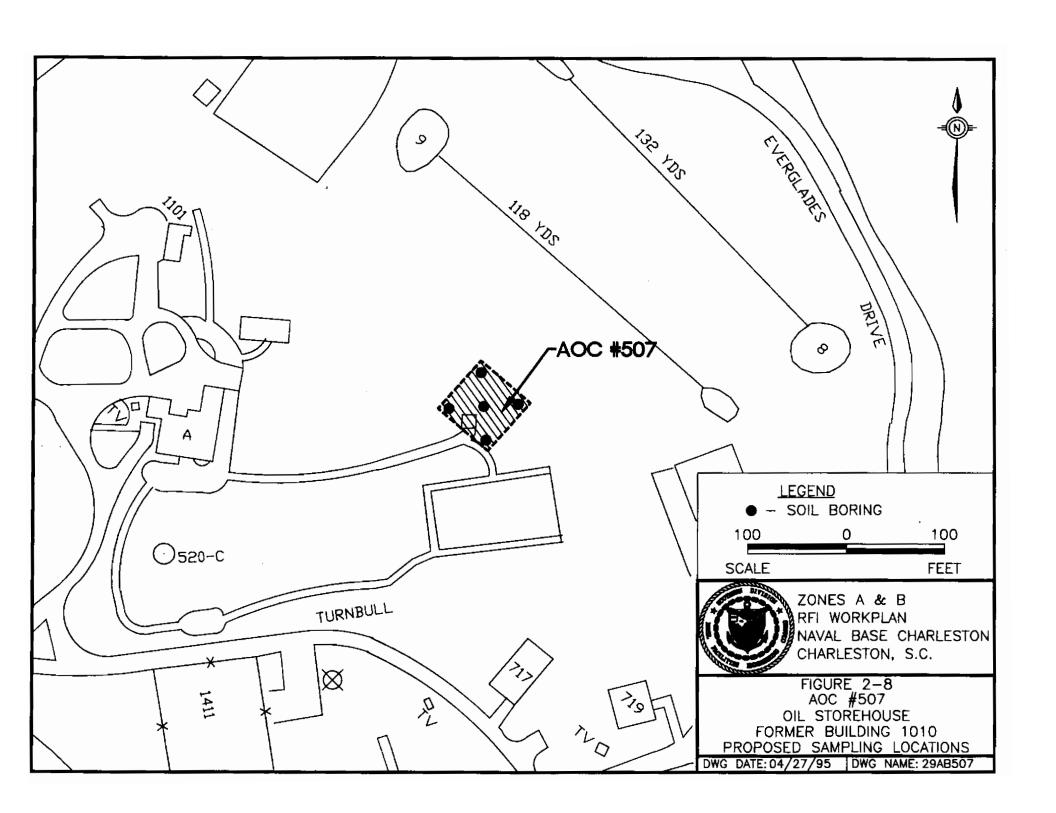
Engineering Parameters:

Selected soil samples will be tested for permeability, grain size, porosity, total organic carbon (TOC), and cation exchange capacity (CEC).

Notes:

The quantities presented are estimated numbers of samples believed to be needed to fulfill the objectives of the investigation. Expansion may be necessary to meet the stated objectives.

All analyses will be performed per SW-846 except where other methods are specified. DQO Level III analyses will be performed as specified in the *Final Comprehensive RFI Work Plan*, with a minimum of 10 percent duplicates analyzed for all Appendix IX constituents at DQO Level IV. The sample quantities presented do not include QA/QC samples.



3.0 SYSTEMATIC (GRID-BASED) SAMPLING PLAN

As noted in the RFA, much of NAVBASE is built upon a series of dredge spoil deposits, whose composition has been impacted by industrial activities to an unknown extent. It is anticipated that this heterogeneous structure will have a significant impact upon risk-management decisions, and, therefore, a more intensive approach for characterizing background conditions will be required than is typical of RFI investigations.

A systematic square grid scheme has been chosen to more fully characterize the nature of the NAVBASE soil and groundwater contamination. However, as discussed in the Final Comprehensive RFI Work Plan, Volume III, an algorithm has been designed to systematically exclude redundant sampling points, yet to focus limited resources near biased field investigations. The 30 grid-based sampling points for Zones A and B have been selected with a modified algorithm similar to the approach proposed in the Zone C RFI Work Plan due to the relatively small portion of only Zone B having been filled with dredge material. The modification which will result in a slightly lower grid-based sample density is as follows. A 200-foot grid spacing will be used oriented north to south, with a random start. Each grid node will be evaluated as a possible soil sample or groundwater well location. To determine soil sample locations, nodes that are within 150 feet of a biased soil sample location will not be used. Nodes that are between 150 and 300 feet from a biased soil sample location will not be used. Nodes that are 301 to 900 feet from a biased sampling point will be used if they are more than 400 feet away from any other biased or grid-based sampling point. Nodes that are greater than 900 feet away from any biased sampling point will be used if they are more than 800 feet away from any other sampling point. Groundwater monitoring well locations will be selected in the same manner as described in the comprehensive work plan.

In order to receive unbiased grid sampling results, points which fall into a biased AOC and/or SWMU site sampling scheme will not be sampled. The grid-based sampling points are intended to supplement the biased locations while delineating the site boundaries and provide a basis for

comparing site-specific soil and groundwater quality. Initially, none of the grid-based points will be designated as a background sampling location. Table 3-1 and Figure 3-1 present the proposed sampling descriptions and locations.

The usefulness of grid-based wells as background wells may be limited, due to the limited number of wells and the direction of groundwater flow. The wells will most often be used as reference wells to help delineate the extent of contaminant migration or to detect any point sources that have not been documented in the RFA.

	Table 3-1 Grid-Based Samplin	g Plan
Matrix	Quantity	Analysis
Soil (surface)	22	Metals, VOCs with TICs, SVOCs with TICs, pesticides, PCBs, and cyanide
Soil (depth)	22	Chlorides, TDS, and sulfates (groundwater
Groundwater (Shallow)	7	only).
(Deep)	7	

Engineering Parameters:

Engineering parameters will be dictated by the field data collected.

Slug tests will be performed on 25 percent of the shallow/deep well pairs. While installing the deep wells, Shelby tubes will be collected at distinct changes in lithology. Samples will be tested for permeability, grain size, porosity, TOC, and CEC. Analysis for any of the remaining design parameters in Appendix F will be performed at selected locations when a better understanding of the contaminant distribution is developed.

Notes:

Groundwater monitoring wells will be sampled quarterly for one year.

The quantities presented are estimated numbers of samples believed to be needed to fulfill the objectives of the investigation. Expansion may be necessary to meet the stated objectives.

All analysis will be performed per SW-846 except where other methods are specified. DQO Level III analyses will be performed as specified in sampling plan, with a minimum of 10 percent duplicates analyzed for all Appendix IX constituents at DQO Level IV. The sample quantities presented do not include QA/QC samples.

4.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

E/A&H is conducting an environmental monitoring program at various specified sites within NAVBASE. The purpose of the monitoring program is to assess the nature and extent of contamination at these sites and to determine if additional action is required to maintain compliance with environmental regulations.

The USEPA has divided the NAVBASE sites into SWMUs and AOCs. These SWMUs and AOCs have been grouped into zones for investigative purposes. This Zone-Specific Health and Safety Plan (ZHASP) has been developed for SWMUs and AOCs in Zones A and B.

This ZHASP was written to complement the E/A&H NAVBASE Final Comprehensive Health and Safety Plan (CHASP) by providing site-specific details which are absent in the CHASP. Site-specific details presented in this ZHASP include: potential site contaminants, proposed site activities, action levels and initial level of personal protective equipment (PPE). Copies of both this plan and the CHASP should be onsite during all field operations.

This Work Plan and ZHASP use both the term COPC and contaminant of concern (COCs). Not all COPCs are necessarily of interest from a human health perspective. COPCs refer to compounds of analytical interest. The analytical interest may be because of public health, regulatory, ecological, or other concerns. The term COC is used to identify (potential) site contaminants that may be present in sufficient concentrations to cause concern about potential occupational exposures to onsite personnel.

4.1 Applicability

The provisions of this plan are mandatory for E/A&H personnel. E/A&H personnel shall read this plan and sign the plan acceptance form (Appendix H) before starting site activities. In addition, personnel will operate in accordance with the most current requirements of Title 29 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 1910.120, Standards for Hazardous Waste

Operations and Emergency Responders (HAZWOPER). These regulations include the following provisions for employees involved in cleanup operations covered by RCRA: training, 1910.120(e); medical surveillance, 1910.120(f); and PPE, 1910.120(g).

All non-E/A&H personnel present in E/A&H work areas shall either adopt and abide by this ZHASP and the corresponding CHASP or shall have their own safety plans which, at minimum, meet the requirements of the E/A&H CHASP and ZHASP.

This ZHASP applies to standard field procedures and tasks such as drilling; installing and developing monitoring wells; surveying; and collecting soil, groundwater, surface water, and sediment samples. Non-routine procedures and tasks involving non-routine risks are not covered by this plan, examples of procedures that are not covered in this plan are:

- Trenching
- Confined space entry
- Locating and/or recovering unexploded ordnance
- Sampling, handling, or removing unidentified drums

Should it be necessary to conduct these or other "high-risk" tasks, specific health and safety procedures must be developed, approved, and implemented before proceeding.

4.2 Zone Characterization

Sites included in this ZHASP consist of SWMUs and AOCs as identified in the RFI plan for NAVBASE prepared by E/A&H. Table A (found in Appendix A) is a reference indicating the location of each SWMU and AOC within Zones A and B and the associated sampling locations.

Physical hazards that are inherent in environmental investigations, or present throughout the zone are discussed in Section 4.11. Site-specific health and safety information for each site in Zones A and B is located in Sections 4.3 through 4.10. Discussed in these subsections are site descriptions, planned site activities, chemical hazards, and PPE requirements. Also any operational/physical hazards that are specific to a site will be discussed in its subsection.

Under the heading "Chemical Hazard," chemical hazards are discussed in terms of COPCs. COPCs are selected to represent the range of acute and chronic health (toxicological) hazards that are, or foreseeably may be, present onsite. That is, not every chemical known or suspected of being present is listed as a COPC. Rather, one or two of the most toxic or most prevalent contaminants within a class of chemicals is listed. It is in this light that cadmium and chromium have been listed in the health and safety plan as COPCs. To illustrate this principle, listed below are classes of chemicals or chemical categories in one column; and examples of chemicals that may be COPCs are listed in the second column.

Class of Chemical/Product	Contaminant of Potential Concern
Chlorinated solvents/ Degreasers	perchloroethylene, chloroform, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, and 1,1,1-trichloroethane
Non-chlorinated solvents	benzene, toluene, xylene, ethylbenzene, 2-butanone (MEK), and hexane
Metals/heavy metals	lead, cadmium, chromium (especially hexavalent chromium), mercury, silver, and copper
Fuels — gasoline, fuel, oils, diesel, lubricants	benzene, toluene, tetraethyl lead, kerosene, xylene, hexane
Paints	see Solvents and Metals above, plus tributyl tin
Pesticides — chlorinated	DDT, DDE, chlordane, dieldrin and endrin

Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) for COPCs may be reviewed at the EnSafe/A&H Charleston Field Trailer.

4.2.1 Work Zones

Section 2.1 of the CHASP describes the function and interrelatedness of the three work zones which, in combination, comprise the work area. The three work zones are:

- Exclusion Zone (EZ)
- Contaminant Reduction Zone (CRZ)
- Support Zone (SZ)

These work zones will be established and used during field work covered under this ZHASP.

4.2.2 Work Area Access

Authorized personnel will be allowed access to work areas as long as they follow the requirements of this ZHASP and the CHASP. See also Work Area Access, Section 2.2 of the CHASP.

Authorized Personnel — To enter an E/A&H- controlled work area, all E/A&H personnel must have a current HAZWOPER training certificate on file onsite. Individuals whose certification is not on file, or those who have a more recent certificate (have attended a refresher course), will provide the onsite Supervisor with a copy of their certificate before being allowed to enter a work area.

Subcontractors, DOD oversight personnel, and other site visitors shall demonstrate compliance with HAZWOPER training requirements before entering a work area.

4.3 SWMU 1, DRMO Storage, and SWMU 2, Lead Contamination Area

SWMU 1 was used by the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO) to store property turned in from local armed forces activities. The property includes some products which could not be reutilized by other commands and were consequently classified as waste. Those which were considered hazardous waste were stored until the early 1990s in a covered storage shed formerly known as Building 1617. SWMU 1 has received certification of health-based risk clean closure for soils.

SWMU 2 consists of salvage bin No. 3 and the adjacent paved ground surface. The area was used to store recovered lead from lead-acid submarine batteries from the mid-1960s until 1984. Electrodes and associated internal metallic components were removed from the battery jars in the battery electrolyte treatment area, SWMU 5 in Zone E. Recovered materials were then placed on a railcar and transferred to the DRMO area for storage and eventual sale to a salvage contractor. Extensive sampling has been conducted at SWMU 2, and the site has been designated for an RFI because of the lead concentrations detected in surrounding media.

Table 4-1 describes both sites.

Number	Description	Materials of Concern	Potential Pathways
SWMU 1 DRMO Storage Area	This site is the location of a former DRMO Storage Shed, which included the storage of both nonhazardous and hazardous waste. The storage shed was a wood framed and roofed structure that was destroyed by Hurricane Hugo. The floor, which remains in place, consists of asphalt paved, and unpaved areas. Hazardous wastes were stored in containers and segregated according to type. No spills at the site were documented. SWMU 1 has been designated for an RFI. ⁶	VOCs, Hydrazine, Metals, and Hazardous waste characteristics	Soil Gas Soil Gas Sediment Groundwater Surface Water
SWMU 2 Lead Contamination Area	This site consists of salvage bin No. 3 and the surrounding area, which is paved. Lead dust from the recovery operations was released to the salvage bin by handling. Routine activities (vehicular traffic) in the DRMO yard area and natural processes (wind and storm water flow) have caused an area of lead contamination estimated to cover approximately 6 acres.*	Lead-acid batteries	Soil Sediment Groundwater Surface Water

Site Activities

Site activities will include soil borings, soil sampling, sediment sampling, and groundwater monitoring well development, purging, and sampling. Field work for this site is described in Section 2.1.7 of this work plan.

Chemical Hazards and PPE Requirements

Previous sampling activities at SWMU 1 indicate low concentrations (ranging as high as 75.8 ppb) of diethyl ether. With the exception of lead throughout the sample area, metals were found only in very low concentrations.

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Previous E/A&H investigations at SWMU 2 indicated that the area was used to store recovered lead from lead-acid submarine batteries from the mid-1960s until 1984. The major constituents of concern are lead and sulfuric acid. Table 4-2 lists exposure guidelines for COPCs. MSDSs for suspected site COPCs can be accessed at the EnSafe/A&H Charleston Field Trailer. If additional constituents of concern are discovered during the investigation, MSDSs will be immediately obtained, reviewed, and incorporated into the ZHASP.

The initial PPE level for invasive field activities performed at both SWMU 1 and SWMU 2 will be modified Level D. The AL for this site is a continuous PID reading of 5 ppm or greater in the breathing zone. If this occurs, the required level of PPE shall be upgraded to Level C. Airborne concentrations of lead will be evaluated by industrial hygiene monitoring utilizing the OSHA 125G method.

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SWMU 1 and SWMU 2 Exposure Guidelines for Expected Site Chemical Hazards						
COPC	Odor ⁽⁴⁾ Threshold	OSHA PEL ^(b)	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH REL ^(d)	ionization Potential (eV)	Flammable Range (% by Volume)
Diethyl ether	NA	400 ppm	400 ppm	NA	9.53	1.9
Lead	NA	0.05 mg/m ³	0.05 mg/m³	0.1 mg/m ³	NA	NA
Sulfuric Acid	NA	1 mg/m³	1 mg/m³ 3 mg/m³ STEL	1 mg/m³	NA	NA

Notes:

- Odor Thresholds for Chemicals with Established Occupational Health Standards, American Industrial Hygiene Association, 1989.
- Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are legal standards enforced by OSHA and found in 29 CFR 1910.1000.
- Threshold Limit Values, and Short Term Exposure Limits (TLVs and STELs) are recommended exposure guidelines developed by the American Conference for Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH), and published annually. For this site, 1993-1994 Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents and Biological Exposure Indices was used.
- Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) are non-enforceable exposure guidelines developed by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health Administration (NIOSH) to support OSHA. NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, June 1990.
- NA = Substance information not available, or substance unlisted.

4.4 SWMU 38, Miscellaneous Storage, North of Building 1605

SWMU 38 is the site of a former storage yard associated with Buildings 1605 and 1604 for approximately 50 years. The gravel storage area, bordered by a chain-link fence, originally belonged to the supply department and later became part of the DRMO. The DRMO used the site to store empty drums. Little is known about the materials previously stored onsite, which is near the northern boundary of NAVBASE. The Hess Oil, Inc. tank farm is adjacent to this boundary. Table 4-3 describes the site.

	SWMU 38 Site Description		
Number	Description	Materials of Concern	Potential Pathwaye ^b
SWMU 38 Miscellaneous Storage, North of Bldg. 1605	This site is a former storage area for unknown materials and empty drums. It is located on an gravel area north of Building 1605, near the northern boundary of NAVBASE. The Hess Oil tank farm is close to this site.	VOCs SVOCs Metals PCBs	Soil Soil Gas Groundwater Air Surface water
Votes:		, na n	Condo Wate

Site Activities

Initial site activities will include soil borings, soil sampling, and installing monitoring wells. Subsequent activities include well development, purging, and sampling. Fieldwork for this site is described in Section 2.2.7 of this work plan.

Chemical Hazards and PPE Requirements

The COPCs at this site are petroleum products, heavy metals, solvents, polychlorinated biphenyls and battery acids. Table 4-4 lists exposure guidelines for these compounds. MSDSs for suspected site COPCs can be accessed at the EnSafe/A&H Charleston Field Trailer. If additional COPCs are discovered during the investigation, MSDSs will be immediately obtained, reviewed, and incorporated into the ZHASP.

The initial PPE level for invasive field activities performed at SWMU 38 is modified Level D. The AL for this site is a continuous PID reading of 5 ppm or greater in the breathing zone. If this occurs, the required level of PPE shall be upgraded to Level C.

Table 4-4 SWMU 38 Exposure Guldelines for Experted Site Chemical Hazards						
COPC	Odor ⁶ Threehold	osha pel ^{sa}	ACGIH TEV	NIOSH REL ^{MI}	jonization Potential (eV)	Flammable Range (% by Volume)
Benzene	4.68 ppm	100 ppm 150 ppm STEL	60 ppm	100 ppm 150 ppm STEL	9.25	1.3 to 7.1
Cadmium	NA	0.6 mg/m³ Ceiling	0.05 mg/m³	Potential Occupational Carcinogen	NA	NA
Chromium	NA	1 mg/m³	0.6 mg/m ⁹	NA	NA	NA
Ethyl- benzene	140 ppm	100 ppm 125 ppm STEL	100 ppm 125 ppm STEL	NA	8.8	1.0 to 6,7
Kerosene	1 ppm	NA	NA	100 mg/m ³	6.8	0.7 to 5.0
Lead	NA	0.05 mg/m ³	0.05 mg/m ³	0.1 mg/m ³	NA	NA
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	NA	0.5 mg/m³ Skin	0.5 mg/m³ 1 mg/m³ STEL Skin	Not Listed	NA	NA
Sulfuric Acid	NA	1 mg/m³	1 mg/m³	1 mg/m³	NA NA	NA
Toluene	40 ppm	100 ppm 150 ppm STEL	50 ppm	100 ppm 150 STEL	8.8	1.3 to 7.1
Xylene	1 ppm	100 ppm 160 ppm STEL	100 ppm 160 ppm STEL	100 ppm 150 ppm STEL	8.6	1.0 to 7.0

Notes:

- Odor Thresholds for Chemicals with Established Occupational Health Standards, American Industrial Hygiene Association, 1989.
- Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) legal standards enforced by OSHA and found in 29 CFR 1910.1000.
- Threshold Limit Values, and Short Term Exposure Limits (TLVs and STELs) are recommended exposure guidelines developed by the American Conference for Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH), and published annually. For this site, 1993 - 1994 Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents and Biological Exposure Indices was used.
- Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) are non-enforceable exposure guidelines developed by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health Administration (NIOSH) to support OSHA. NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, June 1990.
- NA = Substance information not available, or substance unlisted.

4.5 SWMU 39, Former POL Drum Storage Area, Building 1604

SWMU 39, the site of a former storage area for petroleum, oil, and lubricant (POL) drums, is adjacent and north of Building 1604. This asphalt-paved area is near the northern boundary of NAVBASE. The Hess Oil tank farm is adjacent to this boundary. Table 4-5 describes the site.

	SWMU 39 Site Description		
Number	Description	Materials of Concern	Potential Pathways ^b
SWMU 39 Former POL Drum Storage Area	This site is a former storage area for POL drums. It is on an asphalt-paved area north of Building 1604, near the northern boundary of NAVBASE. The Hess Oil, Inc. tank farm is in close proximity to this site. ^a	petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POLs)	Soil Soil Gas Groundwater Air Surface wate

- ^a Described in the Final RCRA Facility Assessment, June 6, 1995.
- ^b Pathways scheduled for sampling are bold.

Site Activities

Initial site activities will include soil borings, soil sampling, and installing of monitoring wells. Subsequent activities include well development, purging, and sampling. Fieldwork for this site is described in Section 2.3.7 of this work plan.

Chemical Hazards and PPE Requirements

The COC at this site are petroleum products. Table 4-6 lists exposure guidelines for these compounds. MSDSs for suspected site COPCs can be accessed at the EnSafe/A&H Charleston Field Trailer. If additional COPCs are discovered during the investigation, MSDSs will be immediately obtained, reviewed, and incorporated into the ZHASP.

The initial PPE level for invasive field activities performed at SWMU 39 is modified Level D. The Action Level (AL) for this site is a continuous photoionization detector (PID) reading of 5 ppm or greater in the breathing zone. If this occurs, the required PPE level shall be upgraded to Level C.

	Table 4-8 SWMU 39 Exposure Guidelines for Expected Site Chemical Hazards												
COPC	Odar ^{ja} Fhreshold	osha pel≅	АСФІН ТІ.У ^щ	NIOSH REL ^M	lonization Potential (eV)	Flammable Renge (% by Volume)							
Benzene	4.68 ppm	100 ppm 160 ppm STEL	60 ppm	100 ppm 160 ppm STEL	9.25	1.3 to 7.1							
Ethyl- benzene	140 ppm	100 ppm 126 ppm STEL	100 ppm 125 ppm STEL	NA	8.8	1.0 to 6.7							
Kerosene	1 ppm	NA	NA	100 mg/m ³	6.8	0.7 to 5.0							
Toluene	40 ppm	100 ppm 150 ppm STEL	50 ppm	100 ppm 150 STEL	8.8	1.3 to 7.1							
Xylene	1 ppm	100 ppm 150 ppm STEL	100 ppm 150 ppm STEL	100 ppm 150 ppm STEL	8.6	1.0 to 7.0							

Notes:

- Odor Thresholds for Chemicals with Established Occupational Health Standards, American Industrial Hygiene Association, 1999
- Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) legal standards enforced by OSHA and found in 29 CFR 1910,1000.
- Threshold Limit Values, and Short Term Exposure Limits (TLVs and STELs) are recommended exposure guidelines developed by the American Conference for Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH), and published annually. For this site,
- 1993 1994 Threshold Limit` Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents and Biological Exposure Indices was used.

 Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) are non-enforceable exposure guidelines developed by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health Administration (NIOSH) to support OSHA. NIOSH Packet Guide to Chemical Hezards, June 1990.
- NA = Substance information not available, or substance unlisted.
- ppm = parts per million

4.6 SWMU 42, Former Asphalt Plant/Tanks Boiler Plant and AOC 505, Creosote Cross-Tie/Railroad Ballast Storage Area

SWMU 42, a CSI site, and AOC 505, an RFI site, include the location of a former asphalt plant and the area where new railroad cross-ties were stored prior to installation, and where removed railroad ballast was stored during the railroad upgrade projects completed in the late 1960s and early 1970s. The area also includes Building 1803, Golf Course Maintenance Building. The sites are bounded by the railroad storage yard surrounding Building 1614 to the north; Noisette Creek to the south, and the Southern Railroad spur to the west. The east side of the site roughly follows a rail spur leaving the railroad storage yard and cuts across the open area to Noisette Creek bridge on Avenue D North. These sites are described in Table 4-7.

Number	Description	Materials of Concern	Potential Pathways ^b
SWMU 42 Former Asphalt Plant and Tanks	SWMU 42 consists of a former asphalt plant site and its associated tanks. The unit operated from 1947 until 1962, and has since been demolished. Because the unit was taken out of service in the early 1960s, little information is available regarding dimensions, design features, operating practices, or waste disposal methods. The site currently contains a concrete rack used to support asphalt-related aboveground storage tanks. The unpaved surrounding erea contains rock and asphalt debris.4	VOCs, heavy metals, phenolic compounds, polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons {PAHs}, and petroleum hydrocarbons.	Soil Air Soil Gas Surface water Groundwater
AOC 505 Creosote Cross- Tie/Ballast Storage Area and Golf Course Maintenance Building	AOC 505 consists of Building 1803, the former golf course maintenance shop, and a nearby area which was used to store creosote cross-ties and removed railroad ballast during the 1960s and 1970s. Pesticides used at the golf course were handled in Building 1803. The site is currently a graveled area containing a considerable quantity of asphalt rubble, traces of tar, and other similar debris. Because operations at this unit were discontinued in the 1970s, little information could be located concerning the unit's design features, actual dates of operation, or operating practices.	phenolic compounds, PAHs, chlorinated pesticides and herbicides, petroleum hydrocarbons, and heavy metals	Soil Air Soil Gas Surface wate Groundwater

Pathways scheduled for confirmatory sampling are bold.

Site Activities

Site activities will include soil borings, soil sampling, and installing monitoring wells. Subsequent activities will include well development, purging, and sampling as required. Fieldwork for this site is described in Section 2.4.7 of this work plan.

Chemical Hazards and PPE Requirements

The COPCs at these sites are chlorinated pesticides and herbicides, petroleum products, heavy metals, and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons. Table 4-8 lists exposure guidelines for representative COPCs. MSDSs for these compounds are included in the MSDS Field Book for Zones A and B. MSDSs for suspected site COPCs can be accessed at the EnSafe/A&H Charleston Field Trailer. If additional COPCs are discovered during the investigation, MSDSs will be immediately obtained, reviewed, and incorporated into the ZHASP.

The initial PPE level for invasive field activities performed at SWMU 42 and AOC 505 is modified Level D. The AL for this site is a continuous PID reading of 5 ppm or greater in the breathing zone. If this occurs, the required level of PPE shall be upgraded to Level C.

	Table 44 SWIMU 42 and AOC 588 Exposure Suddelines for Exposted Site Chambrel Hazards												
8	Oder ^{al} Threshold	oska per	ACBIN TLY ^A	MICS IN REL ¹⁴	lonization Potential	Florench dang							
Benzene	4.68 ppm	1 ppm 5 ppm STEL	0.1 ppm Confirmed Human Carcinogen	0.1 ppm 1 ppm STEL Potential Occupational Carcinogen	9.25	1.3 to 7.1							
Benzo(a) pyruma	NA	0.2 mg/m³	Suspected Human Carcinogen	O.1 mg/m³	NA	NA							
Cedmium	NA	0.8 mg/m³ Colling	0.05 mg/m³	Petential Occupational Carcinogen	NA	NA							
Chremium	NA	1 mg/m³	0.5 mg/m²	NA	NA	NA NA							
Ethyl- benzene	140 ppm	100 ppm 125 ppm STEL	100 ppm 125 ppm STEL	NA	8.8	1.0 to 6.7							
Keresens	1 ppm	NA	NA	100 mg/m²	6.B	0.7 to 5.0							

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copc	Odir ^{ie} Throbald	OSHA PEL ^M	ACSHI TLV ^{IA}	NIOSH RE(**	lantentien Potential (6V)	Flavoroble Range (% by Volume)
Leed	NA	0.05 mg/m³	0.05 mg/m³	0.1 mg/m³	NA	NA
Mercury	NA	0.05 mg/m³ Skin	0.05 mg/m³ Skin	0.05 mg/m²	NA	NA
Telwens	40 руш	100 ppm 150 ppm STEL	50 ppm	100 ppm 150 STEL	8.6	1.3 to 7.1
Xylene	1 ppm	100 ppm 150 ppm STEL	100 ppm 150 ppm STEL	100 ppm 150 ppm STEL	8.6	1.0 to 7.0

Notes:

- Odor Thresholds for Chemicals with Established Occupational Health Standards, American Industrial Hygiene Association, 1989.
- Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) legal standards enforced by DSHA and found in 29 CFR 1910.1000.
- Threshold Limit Values, and Short Term Exposure Limits (TLVs and STELs) are recommended exposure guidelines developed by the American Conference for Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH), and published annually. For this site, 1983 - 1994 Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents and Biological Exposure Indices was used.
- Recommended Expenses Limits (RELs) are non-enforceable expenses guidelines developed by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health Administration PNIDSH) to support DSHA. NIDSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, June 1990.
- NA Substance information not evedeble, ar substance unlisted.

4.7 SWMU 43, Publications and Printing Plant, Building 1628

SWMU 43 is Building 1628, the Publications and Printing Plant, which has been in operation since 1979. A darkroom and hazardous materials cabinets are on the ground floor of the building. The primary materials of concern for this SWMU are photograph development chemicals, including some that may contain silver. However, a 1980 report stated that Building 1628's photographic and lithographic developing solutions contained glacial acetic acid, ferric chloride, and potassium hydroxide. A NAVBASE report of potential sources of hazardous waste listed Building 1628 as potentially generating lead and chromium wastes. Table 4-9 describes this SWMU.

Before the hazardous materials storage cabinets were installed, hazardous materials were accumulated in a corrugated metal shed on a concrete pad east of the building. The CSI proposed for SWMU 43 will investigate these areas for potential releases of hazardous materials into the surrounding soil.

	Table 4-9 SWMU 43 Site Description		
Number	Description	Materials of Concern	Potential Pathways ⁵
SWMU 43 Publications and Printing Plant, Bldg 1628	This site currently contains hazardous materials storage lockers. Before the installation of the lockers, hazardous materials were stored in a corrugated metal shed on a concrete pad east of the structure. Additionally, a concrete storage area farther east was used to store hazardous materials.*	silver containing developing solutions, lead, chromium, acetic acid, ferric chloride, and potassium hydroxide	Soil Gas Soil Gas Surface water Groundwater Air

Notes:

Described in the Final RCRA Facility Assessment, June 6, 1995.

Pathways scheduled for confirmatory sampling are bold.

Site Activities

Site activities will include soil borings and soil sampling. Fieldwork for this site is described in Section 2.5.7 of this work plan.

Chemical Hazards and PPE Requirements

The COPCs at this site include silver-containing developing solutions, lead, chromium, acetic acid, ferric chloride, and potassium hydroxide. This site has not been investigated previously. Table 4-10 lists exposure guidelines for COPCs. MSDSs for suspected site COPCs can be accessed at the EnSafe/A&H Charleston Field Trailer. If additional contaminants of concern are discovered during the investigation, MSDSs will be immediately obtained, reviewed, and incorporated into the ZHASP.

The initial PPE level for invasive field activities performed at SWMU 43 is modified Level D. The AL for this site is a continuous PID reading of 5 ppm or greater in the breathing zone. If this occurs, the required level of PPE shall be upgraded to Level C.

		Exposure (Table 4-18 SWMU 42 uidalines for Expected Bite	Chambeal Hazarda		
COPC	Odo ^{al} Threshold	OBKA PEL ^a	ACGIH TLY	MIOSH REL ^{ag}	lenization Petantial (aV)	Fleenin Bangs (X by Yakan)
Acetic Acid	1 ppm	NA	NA NA	NA	NA	NA
Chromium	NA	0.2 mg/m³	Suspected Human Carcinagen	0.1 mg/m³	AM	NA
Ferric Chloride	NA	NA .	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lead	NA .	0.05 mg/m²	0.05 mg/m³	0.1 mg/m³	NA	MA
Potessium Hydrexide		2 mg/m³ Celling	2 mg/m³ Celling	NA	NA	NA
Silver	NA	5 mg/m³	5 mg/m³ Ceiling Skin	5 mg/m³ Ceiling	NA	NA

Hotes

- * Oder Thresholds for Chamicals with Established Occupational Hoelth Standards, American Industrial Hygiene Association, 1989.
- Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are legal standards enforced by OSHA and found in 29 CFR 1810,1000.
- * Thresheld Limit Values, and Short Term Experient Limits (TLVe and STELE) are recommended expenses guidelines developed by the American Conference for Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGH), and published annually. For this site, 1993 1994 Thresheld Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents and Biological Expenses Indices was used.
- 4 Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) are non-enforceable exposure guidelines developed by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health Administration (NIOSH) to support OSHA. NIOSH Packet Guide to Chemical Hazards, June 1990.
- NA Substance information not available, or substance unfieled.

4.8 AOC 506, Building 1629, Flammable Storage Shelter

AOC 506 is Building 1629, a structure used to store flammable material returned to Building 1603, the DRMO Material Turn-In Site. This unit has operated since 1942, and consists of a 21' x 30' concrete pad enclosed with a chain-link fence and covered by a metal roof. Solvents, paints, fuels, and other materials classified as flammable are accumulated within this structure. No containment structures are associated with the unit, and a release could impact the immediately adjacent unpaved areas. The CSI proposed for AOC 506 will investigate adjacent areas for potential releases. Table 4-11 describes this AOC.

AOC 506 Flammable Storage Shelter, Bidg 1629	This site has been used since 1942 to store flammable material returned to Building 1603. It consists of a 21' x 30' concrete pad enclosed with a chain-link fence and covered by a metal roof. No containment structures are associated with the unit, and a release could impact the	Solvents, paints, fuels, and other unknown flammable materials	Soil Soil Gas Surface water Groundwater Air
Number	Site Description Description	Materials of Concern	Potential Pathways ^b
	Table 4-11 AOC 506		

Notes:

- Described in the Final RCRA Facility Assessment, June 6, 1995.
- b Pathways scheduled for confirmatory sampling are bold.

Site Activities

Site activities will include soil borings, soil sampling, and the installation of a monitoring well with subsequent development, purging, and sampling. Fieldwork for this site is described in Section 2.6.7 of this work plan.

Chemical Hazards and PPE Requirements

The COPCs at this site include acids, solvents, heavy metals, and petroleum products. Table 4-12 lists exposure guidelines for COPC. These sites have not been investigated

previously. MSDSs for suspected site COPCs can be accessed at the EnSafe/A&H Charleston Field Trailer. If additional contaminants of concern are discovered during the investigation, MSDSs will be immediately obtained, reviewed, and incorporated into the ZHASP.

The initial PPE level for invasive field activities at AOC 506 is modified Level D. The AL for this site is a continuous PID reading of 5 ppm or greater in the breathing zone. If this occurs, the required level of PPE shall be upgraded to Level C.

Tuble 4-12 ADC 506 Expense Suid-lines for Expensed Site Chambel Hazards							
COPC	Cdyr ^{ie} Threshold	OSHA PEL ^M	ACHH TLV ^H	MOSH act	Implication Petential (all)	Florenskie Range (% by Yahana)	
Benzene	4.60 ppm	1 ppm 5 ppm STEL	0.1 ppm Confirmed Human Carcinogen	0.1 ppm 1 ppm STEL Petantial Occupational Carcinogen	9.26	1.3 to 7.1	
Cadmium	NA	0.6 mg/m³ Ceiling	0.05 mg/m³	Potential Human Carcinogen	NA	NA	
Chioroform	205 ppm	2 ppm	10 ppm Suspected Human Carcinegen	2 ppm Potential Occupational Carcinagen	11.4	NA	
Chromium	MA	1 mg/m³	0.5 mg/m²	NA NA	NA	NA	
Ethyl- henzene	140 ррич	100 ppm 125 ppm STEL	100 ppm 125 ppm STEL	NA	6.8	1.0 to 6.7	
Leed	· NA	0.05 mg/m²	0.05 mg/m ²	G.1 mg/m³	NA	NA NA	
perchieroethylene	5 ppm	25 ppm	25 ppm 100 ppm- STEL	Potential Occupational Carcinagen	8.3	NA	
Toluene	40 ppm	100 ppm 150 ppm STEL	50 ppm	100 ppm 150 ppm STEL	B.8	1.3 to 7.1	
Xylens	NA	100 ppm 150 ppm STEL	100 ppm 150 ppm STEL	100 ppm 150 ppm STEL	8.6	1.0 to 7.0	

Notes:

- Oder Thresholds for Chemicals with Established Occupational Health Standards, American Industrial Hygiene Association, 1989.
- Permissible Expanses Limits (PELs) are legal standards enforced by OSHA and found in 29 CFR 1910.1000.
- Threshold Limit Values, and Short Term Expanses Limits (TEVs and STELs) are recommended expanses genicities developed by the American Conformace for
 Governmental Industrial Hygionists (ACGIH), and published annually. For this sits, 1993 1994 Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents
 and Biological Expanses Indices was used.
- Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) are non-enforceable exposure guidelines developed by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health Administration (NIOSH) to support OSHA. NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, June 1990.
- NA Substance information net available, or substance unlisted.

4.9 AOC 507, Oil Storehouse, Former Building 1010

AOC 507 is former Building 1010, an oil storehouse that was demolished more than 80 years ago. Therefore, no records were available regarding the structure's design, dates of operation, or operating practices. The site of the former oil storehouse is part of the NAVBASE golf course, southwest of the fairway for the ninth hole. Recent information indicates that the building was near the end of the cul-de-sac in this area. Typical materials that would have been stored in this unit include POLs. Due to the unit's period of operation, it is unlikely that containment structures existed or that current spill cleanup procedures were used. Therefore, potential releases could have impacted surrounding unpaved areas. The CSI proposed for AOC 506 will investigate adjacent soil for potential releases. Table 4-13 describes this AOC.

Number	Description	Materials of Concern	Potential Pathways ^b
AOC 507, Oil Storehouse, Former Bidg. 1010	This site was demolished more than 80 years ago, and little information was available regarding the building's specifications or use during the period of operation. New research indicates that the structure was at the end of a cul-de-sac, southwest of the fairway for hole #9. Due to the period of operation, it is unlikely that containment and spill cleanup procedures were in place. A release could impact the surrounding unpaved property.	POLs	Soil Gas Surface water Groundwater Air

Site Activities

Site activities will include soil borings and soil sampling. Fieldwork for this site is described in Section 2.7.7 of this work plan.

Chemical Hazards and PPE Requirements

The RFA performed by E/A&H indicated that numerous chemicals were stored and used at AOC 507. The major COPCs are solvents and petroleum products. Table 4-14 lists exposure guidelines for COPCs. MSDSs for suspected site COPCs can be accessed at the EnSafe/A&H Charleston Field Trailer. If additional contaminants of concern are discovered during the investigation, MSDSs will be immediately obtained, reviewed, and incorporated into the ZHASP.

The initial PPE level for invasive field activities performed at this AOC will be modified Level D. The AL for this site is a continuous PID reading of 5 ppm or greater in the breathing zone. If this occurs, the required level of PPE shall be upgraded to Level C.

Table 4-14 ADC 607 Expenses Build-blass for Expensed Situs Chambel House							
COPC	Odor ^a Threshold	OSHA PEL ^M	ACGIH TLV*	MIOSH REL ^M	Ionization Petantini (eV)		
Benzene	4.88 ppm	1 ppm 5 ppm STEL	0.1 ppm Cenfirmed Human Cercinogen	0.1 ppm 1 ppm STEL Petential Occupational Carcinogen	9.25	1.3 to 7.1	
Ethyl- benzene	140 ##m	100 ppm 125 ppm STEL	100 ppm 125 ppm STEL	NA	B.8	1.0 to 6.7	
Hexane	130 ppm	500 ppm 1000 ppm STEL	50 ppm	100 ррт	10.2	1.1 to 7.5	
Tetraethyl Leed	NA	0.075 mg/m³ Skin	0.075 mg/m³ Skin	< 0.1 mg/m³	11.1	>1.8	
Toluens	40 ppm	100 ppm 150 ppm STEL	50 ppm	100 ppm 150 ppm STEL	8.8	1.3 to 7.1	
Xylene	NA	100 ppm 150 ppm STEL	100 ppm 150 ppm STEL	100 ppm 150 ppm STEL	8.6	1.0 to 7.0	

Notes:

- Oder Thresholds for Chemicals with Established Occupational Health Standards, American Industrial Hygiene Association, 1989.
- Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are legal standards enforced by OSHA and found in 28 CFR 1910.1000.
- Thresheld Limit Values, and Short Term Exposure Limits (TLVs and STELs) are recommended exposure guidelines developed by the American Conference for Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGHS), and published senselly. For this sits, 1993 1994 Thresheld Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents and Biological Exposure Indices was used.
- Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) are non-enforceable exposure guidelines developed by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health Administration (NIOSH) to support OSHA. NIOSH Packet Guide to Chemical Hazards, June 1990.
- NA Substance information nat available, or substance unlisted.

4.10 Zone Physical Hazards

Field personnel should be aware of and act in a manner to minimize the dangers associated with physical hazards typically encountered during environmental investigations. These hazards include heat-related illnesses, severe weather, aboveground utilities, working with and around drill rigs and heavy equipment, uneven terrain, slippery surfaces, and lifting.

4.10.1 Underground Utilities

A major safety concern in environmental investigations is drilling into underground utilities, particularly electrical and natural gas lines. Before drilling or conducting an intrusive activity with the potential to penetrate a utility line, at a minimum, the following steps must be taken at each location, for each well or penetration:

- Conduct a surface resistivity and magnetic survey to locate underground utilities.
- Offset drilling location from located utility allowing a minimum of 5 feet.
- Core asphalt and concrete.
- While drilling, post hole digging and hand auguring in areas where the location of underground utilities is not clear or off-setting is not possible. The individual(s) actually doing the invasive work shall wear boots and gloves that provide electrical insulation.

4.10.2 Procedures for Hot or Cold Weather Conditions

The Site Supervisor and the Site Health and Safety Officer (SHSO) shall be aware of the potential for heat stress and other environmental illnesses. When necessary, work regimens shall be implemented that minimize the potential for employee illness. At these times field staff need to be reminded to regularly look at their co-workers for signs or symptoms of heat- or

cold-induced illness. For a discussion of the more common heat- and cold-related illnesses and their associated symptoms see CHASP Section 6.5.1.

Of heat stress conditions (area and/or personal) will be monitored during hot weather and/or when elevated levels of PPE are used. When the oral temperature of field staff reaches or exceeds 100°F they shall rest until their temperature drops below 99°F. The oral temperature of field staff should not exceed 100.4°F as specified by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienist (ACGIH) [Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) and Biological Indices (BIs) for 1994-5, Cincinnati, OH, ACGIH 1994, pp 84-90). Rather than measuring oral temperatures which can be influenced by external factors such as breathing through one's mouth, temperature measurements using infrared measurements of the tympanic membrane will be used as oral temperature equivalents.

4.10.3 Severe Weather Conditions

Fieldwork shall not be conducted when lightning can be seen from the work area. During extreme weather conditions the Site Supervisor shall use his/her best professional judgement and has the authority to stop field-work or dismiss workers for the day. Examples of conditions that may warrant work stoppage include: high winds, hail, flooding, and ice storms. In the event of severe weather (e.g., lightning) or an emergency requiring immediate evacuation, contaminated equipment will be bagged or wrapped and taped in 6 mil polyethylene sheeting and tagged as "contaminated" for later decontamination.

4.10.4 Radiation Protection

Radioactive materials/hazards are potentially present within Zones A and B as a result of past operational activities at the Charleston Naval Shipyard (CNSY).

As a part of the CNSY and the Charleston Naval Base closure process, the Navy is required to conduct radiological surveys to verify that all material has been removed.

Prior to E/A&H and contractors performing any of the below actions, the CNSY General Survey Project Superintendent of Zones A and B shall be contacted by E/A&H employees and contractors to determine if the CNSY verification surveys have been completed in Zones A and B. Once completion of the surveys has been verified, work may be performed in the verified areas with no radiological precautions required. This applies to all E/A&H employees and their contractors while conducting field work in Zones A and B, including but not limited to walkover investigations, drilling, well development, soil sampling, water sampling, and trenching.

4.10.5 Working Around Drill Rigs and Heavy Equipment

Heavy equipment and drill rig operations will be performed in accordance with the procedures outlined in the CHASP Appendix F, Drilling Safety Guide.

4.11 Employee Protection

Employee protection for this project is addressed in several ways including the use of: work limitations (Section 4.11.1), selection of personal protective equipment (Section 4.11.2), air monitoring (Section 4.11.3), establishment of action levels (Section 4.11.3), personnel and equipment decontamination procedures (Section 4.12), standard safe work practices (Section 4.13) and general rules of conduct (Section 4.14).

4.11.1 Work Limitations

All site activities will be conducted during daylight only. All personnel scheduled for these activities will have completed initial health and safety training and actual field training as specified in 29 CFR 1910.120(e). All supervisors must complete an additional eight hours of HAZWOPER Site Supervisor training. All personnel must complete an eight-hour refresher training course annually to continue working onsite.

4.11.2 Selection of Personal Protective Equipment

It is important that specified PPE protects against known and suspected site hazards. Protective equipment is selected based on the types, concentrations, and routes of personal exposure that may be encountered. In situations where the types of materials and possibilities of contact are unknown or the hazards are not clearly identifiable, a more subjective determination must be made of the PPE required, and a greater emphasis is placed on experiences and sound safety practices.

PPE requirements are subject to change as site information is updated or changes. A decision to deviate from specified levels of PPE as contained in this ZHASP must be made or reviewed by the Project Health and Safety Officer (PHSO).

Initial Level of Personal Protective Equipment

Based on the best available information, the appropriate level of PPE for initial site entry is modified Level D. Modified Level D shall be the initial PPE for work activities that disturb the soil or could result in personnel coming into contact with contaminated soil, sediment, groundwater, or surface water. This level of protection was selected because the concentrations of contaminants detected in the previous studies were low and free product was not detected. Modified Level D protection consists of a hard hat, chemical-resistant coveralls and gloves (vinyl or nitrile), eye protection, and steel-toed and shank boots.

Examples of activities to be initiated in Modified Level D include: soil boring, well installation and construction, soil sampling, and well development. Collecting groundwater samples and determining water levels are two field activities which can be conducted in Level D, as long as field personnel supplement their Level D attire with nitrile gloves (outer gloves, not the 4 mil nitrile inner glove liners).

4.11.3 Air Monitoring

Air monitoring using a PID and/or other appropriate sampling equipment will be conducted before to beginning field activities at a new EZ and during ground-disturbing activities. The PID will be field calibrated to measure volatile organic compounds (VOCs) relative to a 100 ppm isobutylene standard. If VOCs are detected down-hole, colorimetric detector tubes and/or other sampling techniques may be used to determine the identification and approximate concentration of these compounds.

The PHSO reserves the right to require personal exposure monitoring or other types of air sample collection and analysis. These samples may be required for a variety of reasons such as: to identify a chemical odor, PID readings exceed or approach the action level, or to determine if personal exposures are below Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs).

A combustible gas indicator (CGI) will be used during all soil borings and well installations. The CGI will be field calibrated to measure flammable gases relative to a methane standard. Down-hole CGI readings will be collected periodically during soil-disturbing operations. Field activities will immediately cease if down-hole readings exceed 20 percent of the lower explosive limit (LEL). If CGI readings do not subside, the area will be immediately evacuated and the situation re-evaluated to determine how to proceed. The area will investigated; operations may not proceed until down-hole readings are below 20 percent LEL.

Action Level and Ceiling Concentration

Each site at NAVBASE has a designated action level and ceiling concentration. For this project the AL is defined as the PID reading in the breathing zone above which respiratory protection must be upgraded; chemical protective clothing may also be upgraded. The AL is determined on a site-by-site basis. To exceed the AL, PID readings should be sustainable. Readings should remain above the AL for at least one or two minutes at a time. Readings that are elevated for

only a few seconds every 15 or 20 minutes do not exceed the AL and do not require workers to upgrade their level of PPE.

The general AL for this zone, as determined on a properly calibrated PID, is 5 PID units above background. This action level was selected after reviewing available site-specific information and previous sampling data for each site in Zones A and B. If additional information becomes available, the AL for this zone or specific sites may be revised. If the AL is exceeded, PPE shall be upgraded to Level C (assuming that cartridge respirators are appropriate, otherwise Level B) if airborne VOC concentrations in the breathing zone exceed the AL, or if the concentration of any contaminant exceeds 50 percent of the OSHA PEL.

If breathing zone concentrations exceed the AL, or site conditions indicate that additional health and safety precautions are needed, field activities in the area shall stop. Field staff shall notify the Site Supervisor of the situation and he/she shall contact the Project Manager and/or the PHSO. The PHSO will be responsible for reassessing the hazards and prescribing revised health and safety requirements as necessary, including upgraded PPE requirements, revised work schedules, and revised decontamination procedures. See Table 4-15 for specific criteria for each protection level.

If PID readings exceed 10 units, the SHSO shall contact the PHSO and discuss the need to identify and quantify airborne contaminants. Work shall not proceed until breathing zone concentrations return to background levels and it is reasonably anticipated that breathing zone readings will stay approximately at background, or the chemical constituent(s) are identified and appropriate PPE is donned.

The ceiling concentration is defined as the maximum allowable PID reading in the breathing zone regardless of PPE. A ceiling concentration of 50 PID units has been established. Should VOC concentrations exceed 50 ppm in the breathing zone, field workers should secure their

equipment and back off the site. Work shall not resume until the Site Supervisor understands why VOC concentrations became elevated, knows the major constituents of the VOCs being generated, and the VOCs in the breathing zone are less than 5 ppm or workers have upgraded

		The state of the s
Level of Protection	Criteria for Use	Equipment
Level A	 When atmospheres are "immediately dangerous to life and health" (IDLH in the NIOSH/OSHA Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards or other guides.) When known atmospheres or potential situations exist that could affect the skin or eyes or be absorbed into the body through these surfaces. Consult standard references to obtain concentrations hazardous to skin, eyes, or mucous membranes. Potential situations include those where immersion may occur, vapors may be generated or splashing may occur through site activities. Where atmospheres are oxygen-deficient. When the type(s) and or potential concentration of toxic substances are not known. 	Positive-pressure full-face piece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or positive-pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA. Fully-encapsulating chemical protective suit. Chemical-resistant inner and outer gloves. Steel toe and steel shank chemical-resistant boots. Hard hat under suit. Two-way radios worn inside suit. Optional: coveralls, long cotton underwear, disposable protective suit, gloves and boots, over fully encapsulating suit.
Level B	 When respiratory protection is warranted and cartridge respirators are not appropriate. Examples of these conditions are: when work area may contain less than 19.5 percent oxygen, when expected contaminants do not have appropriate warning properties e.g. vinyl chloride, or when cartridges are not available to protect against all COPCs. Hazards associated with limited dermal exposure are not significant. 	 Chemical-resistant clothes, coveralls. Positive-pressure full-face, SCBA or supplied airline system (SAR) with escape bottle. Hard hat. Chemical-resistant outer and inner gloves. Steel toe and steel shank boots. Chemical-resistant outer boots.
Level C	 When respiratory protection is warranted and cartridge respirators are appropriate. When PID readings exceed the Action Level. When air monitoring indicates airborne concentration of a chemical is 50 percent or more of the PEL or TLV And the work area contains at least 19.5 percent oxygen. 	 Chemical-resistant coveralls. Full-face, air-purifying respirator equipped with cartridges suitable for the hazard. Hard hat. Chemical-resistant outer and inner gloves. Steel toe and steel shank boots. Disposable outer boots.

Table 4-16 Level of Protection and Criteria							
Level of Protection	Criteria for Use	Equipment					
Modified Level D	 When chemical contamination is known or expected to be present, yet inhalation risk is low and respiratory protection is not required. Site contaminants may be absorbed through the skin. The "default level" of PPE required when the ZHASP does not specify another level of PPE. And the work area has at least 19.5 percent oxygen. 	 Chemical-resistant coveralls. Chemical-resistant outer gloves; inner gloves or glove liners, optional. Steel toe and steel shank boots. Hard hat. Safety glasses with side shields or safety goggles. Optional: chemical-resistant outer boots. 					
Level D	 When minimal or no chemical contamination is expected. When ZHASP specifies Level D protection is adequate. And the work area has at least 19.5 percent oxygen. 	 Inner gloves or chemical-resistant gloves needed to handle soil or water samples. Steel toe and steel shank boots. Hard hat. Safety glasses with side shields or safety goggles. Optional: coveralls and disposable outer boots. Work clothes. 					

to Level C or B. The proper PPE upgrade shall be determined by the PHSO based on site-specific chemical information, i.e., is there enough information to determine that air-purifying respirators will provide sufficient protection.

Field monitoring values will be recorded in a field logbook and copies must be posted for field personnel review.

Equipment Maintenance

Before being used daily, PIDs, CGIs, and other monitoring equipment shall be calibrated or their proper function verified. Throughout the day this equipment shall be periodically checked to ensure it is working properly. A final calibration shall be conducted at the end of the work day, at which time each instrument will be checked to ensure that it is free from surface contamination. Air monitoring equipment shall detect the calibration standard within a range of plus or minus 10 percent, otherwise the instrument shall be considered to be malfunctioning. Field staff shall note in their field notebooks that they conducted these calibrations and checks

and note whether the equipment was functioning properly. When equipment is not functioning properly it should be brought to the attention of the Site Supervisor or SHSO, who will arrange for repairs and/or replacement of that equipment as needed.

4.12 Personnel and Equipment Decontamination

As needed, a CRZ will be established adjacent to EZs established for invasive activities, and will include stations for decontaminating personnel, PPE, and hand tools. Typically, a portion of the CRZ will be covered with sheets of 6-mil polyethylene (generally, an area 20 feet by 20 feet is sufficient) with specific stations to accommodate the removal and disposal of the protective clothing, boot covers, gloves, and respiratory protection.

Heavy equipment and field equipment that cannot adequately be decontaminated in the CRZ may be decontaminated on a more centrally located decontamination pad. Table 4-16 lists equipment that may be convenient to have onsite to decontaminate heavy equipment and vehicles; this table also explains how to use this equipment.

Figure 4-1 shows one method of laying out an acceptable decontamination area for Level B PPE. There are numerous ways to lay out decontamination areas. Decontamination areas for Level C and Modified D PPE should be based on this concept of decontamination, but can be scaled back in accordance with the decontamination needs of the specific site and level of PPE. As a general rule, people working in the CRZ, assisting in the decontamination of workers leaving the EZ, shall be outfitted in PPE that is one protection level below what the exiting workers are using. For example, if workers leave the EZ in Level C, personnel in the CRZ should be in Modified D.

Often equipment may be adequately decontaminated using a soapy wash solution and following specified rinsing procedures. Normally equipment decontamination will be completed in

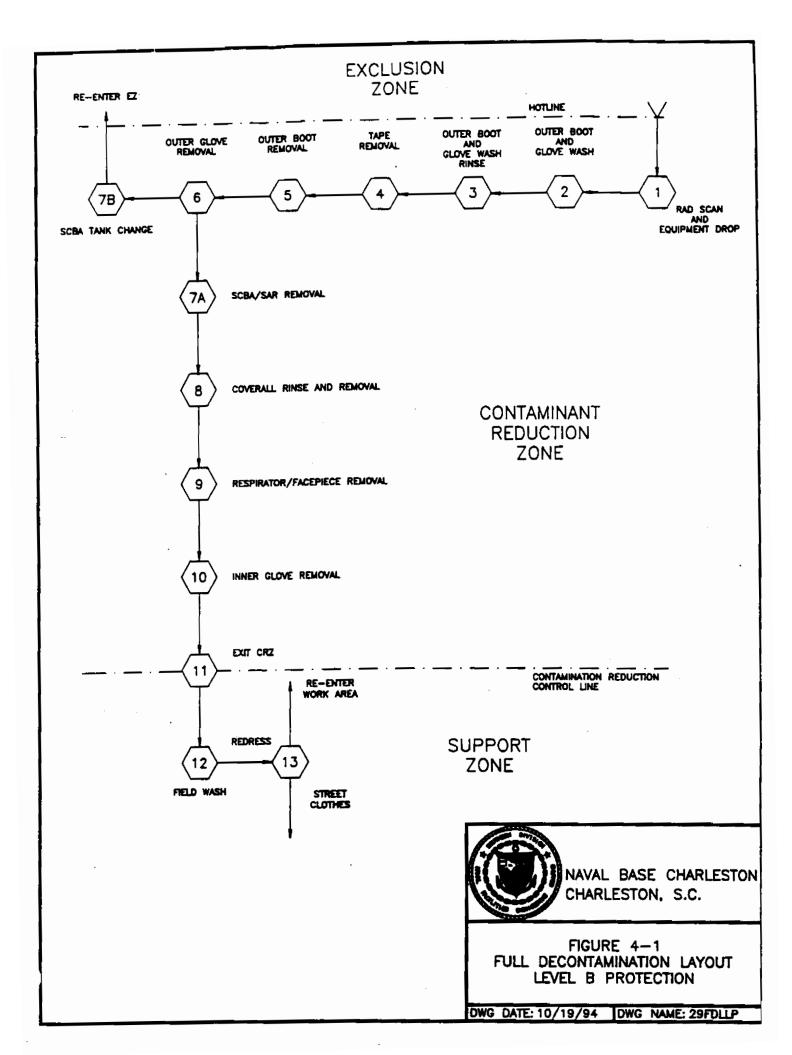


Table 4-16 Equipment Recommended for Decontaminating Heavy Equipment and Vehicles

- Storage tanks or drums to be used for storing collected wash and rinse solutions, alternatively, equipment for the treatment of collected wash and rinse solutions may be substituted.
- Pumps and filters as needed to collect wash and rinsate solutions.
- Pressurized steam sprayers for steam cleaning equipment.
- Long-handled brushes for general cleaning of exterior surfaces. Also shovels and other equipment
 may be used to dislodge caked-on contaminated mud that may be present on the undercarriage or
 in the tires.
- Wash solutions, selected for their ability to remove (dissolve, etc.) contaminants
- Rinse solutions, selected for their ability to remove contaminants and wash solutions.
- Pressurized sprayers for washing and rinsing, particularly hard to reach areas.
- Clean buckets that can contain cleaning and rinsing solutions.
- Brooms and brushes that can be used to clean the interior, operator areas of vehicles and equipment.

Level D with gloves or Modified D PPE. Respirators not only need to be decontaminated and cleaned between uses, but also need to be sanitized. Alcohol swabs are generally sufficient.

In the event of inclement weather (e.g., lightning) or an emergency requiring immediate evacuation, contaminated equipment will be bagged or wrapped and taped in 6 mil polyethylene sheeting and tagged as "contaminated" for later decontamination.

4.12.1 Full Decontamination Procedures

Workers shall use the following cleaning and decontamination procedures when exiting the EZ. These procedures should be followed when workers are leaving the area for lunch, at the end of their shift or when work is completed for an EZ. Procedures for rest breaks, changing SCBA tanks and cartridges are described in Section 4.12.2. Not all steps apply to every

situation; follow applicable procedures. Decontamination procedures shall start at the EZ/CRZ interface and continue away from the EZ towards the SZ.

Full Decontamination

- Equipment drop. Deposit used equipment onto plastic drop cloths or into a plastic-lined tub. All gross contamination should be removed here; fine cleaning and decontamination of equipment may be completed here or elsewhere. Before moving equipment that is still contaminated, it must be wrapped and taped.
- Outer boot and glove wash. Wash/remove gross contamination from outer boots, outer gloves, self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and/or supplied air respirator (SAR).
- 3. Tape removal. Remove tape from ankles and wrists and dispose of in plastic-lined drum.
- 4. Outer boot removal. Remove outer boots; disposable outer boots may be disposed of in the same waste container used in Step 3. Non-disposable boots need a thorough cleaning before they can be removed from the site. (If non-disposable boots are used, it is preferable to have them dedicated to the project.)
- Outer glove removal. Remove and dispose of outer gloves. Gloves may be disposed of in the same waste container as used in Step 4.
- SCBA and SAR removal. For Level B*.

SCBA — With buddy or other site worker, remove backpack, remove face piece, and shut off air flow.

Airline — With buddy or other site worker, remove harness and escape bottle, remove face piece, shut off air flow.

- * If coveralls are significantly contaminated, leave the respirator face piece on, disconnect the air hose just downstream of the regulator, turn off the flow of air, remove the backpack or equipment harness, and leave the face piece in place. Remove the face piece in Step 8.
- 7. Coverall removal. Rinse coveralls, if needed; remove coveralls and dispose of them.

 The same drum may be used as in Step 4. Non-disposable coveralls shall be double-bagged with the outer bag clearly labeled "contaminated."
- 8. Respirator removal. Remove respirator (or face piece of Level B equipment, if it is still being worn). Dispose of spent cartridges, clean, disinfect, dry, and properly store respirator or face piece.
- 9. Inner glove removal. Remove and dispose of inner gloves.
- 10. Exit area. Exit the CRZ via the SZ.
- 11. Field Wash. Wash and rinse hands and face.
- 12. Redress. Redress into appropriate PPE for re-entry or change into street clothes.

Notes:

- All wastes (soil and water) generated during personal decontamination will be collected in 55-gallon drums. The drums will be labeled by E/A&H personnel; final disposal will be by the Navy.
- Hard hats and eye protection should be washed at the end of each workday with a soap and water solution.

4.12.2 Partial Decontamination Procedures

To change a respirator cartridge or SCBA tank:

- Outer boot and glove wash. Wash outer boots and gloves. Wash/remove gross contamination from SCBA and/or SAR equipment.
- Tape removal. Remove tape from ankles and wrists and dispose of it in a plastic-lined drum.
- 3. Face piece removal. Disconnect face piece and air hose just downstream of regulator. The face piece may remain in place, or be removed and cleaned. Remove the spent tank from the backpack and replace it with a full tank. Connect air hose and turn on air.
- 4. Respirator removal. Remove respirator, remove used cartridges, clean and disinfect respirator, install new cartridges, and don respirator.
- 5. Respirator check. Check to make sure that respirator still seals properly to your face.
- 6. Don clean PPE. Put on clean outer gloves, tape wrists (as applicable), and re-enter EZ.

When taking a rest break:

- Outer boot and glove wash. Wash outer boots and gloves. Wash-remove gross contamination from SCBA and/or SAR equipment.
- 2. Tape removal. Remove tape from ankles and wrists and dispose of it in a plastic-lined drum.
- 3. Respirator removal. Remove SCBA unit, airline harness or respirator, and place in a clean area; plastic sheeting may be needed.

- 4. Coverall removal. Remove outer wear if it is ripped or significantly contaminated. In hot weather, at least unzip and pull down upper half of coveralls.
- 5. Inner glove removal. Remove and dispose of inner gloves.
- 6. Wash. Wash and rinse hands and face at the field wash station.
- 7. Rest break. Take rest break; remember to drink plenty of water, Gatorade, or other similar beverage.
- 8. Don inner gloves. Put on inner gloves.
- Don PPE. Don coveralls, outer boots, and outer gloves. Tape wrists and ankles (as needed) and re-enter the EZ.

Decontamination procedures, based on Level D protection:

- Brush heavily soiled boots and rinse outer gloves and boots with soap and water.
- Remove gloves and deposit them in a trash container.
- Discard gloves and other disposable PPE in a trash container.
- Wash hands and face, and preferably shower as soon as practical.

4.12.3 Closure of the Decontamination Station

All disposable clothing and plastic sheeting used during site activities at sites with Level D through Level C will be double-bagged and disposed of in a refuse container. Decontamination and rinse solutions and disposable PPE from Level B site will be placed in a labeled 55-gallon drum (separate solids and liquids) for later analysis and disposal. All washtubs, pails, buckets, etc. will be washed and rinsed at the end of each workday.

4.13 Standard Safe Work Practices

- Eating, drinking, chewing gum or tobacco, smoking, or any activity that increases the
 probability of hand-to-mouth transfer and ingestion of material is prohibited in any area
 designated as contaminated, unless authorized by the SHSO.
- Hands and face must be thoroughly washed upon leaving the work area.
- No contact lenses will be worn in work areas while invasive activities are conducted.
- Whenever decontamination procedures for outer garments are in effect, the entire body should be thoroughly washed as soon as practical after leaving the CRZ.
- Contact with contaminated or suspected contaminated surfaces should be avoided.
 Whenever possible, do not walk through puddles, leachate, or discolored surfaces, or lean, sit, or place equipment on drums, containers, or on soil suspected of being contaminated.
- Medicine and alcohol can exacerbate the effects from exposure to toxic chemicals.
 Prescribed drugs should not be taken by personnel on cleanup or response operations where the potential for absorption, inhalation, or ingestion of toxic substances exists unless specifically approved by a qualified physician. Consumption of alcoholic beverages is prohibited.
- Adequate side and overhead clearance must be maintained to ensure that the drill rig boom does not touch or pass close to any overhead power lines or other overhead obstacles or obstructions.

- NAVBASE Public Works and local utility representatives shall be contacted and requested to identify all underground utility lines. Utility lines should be marked using characteristic spray paint or labeled stakes. A buffer zone, 3 yards to either side of a utility line, should be maintained during all subsurface investigations.
- Due to the flammable properties of the potential chemical hazards, all spark or ignition sources should be bonded and/or grounded or mitigated before soil boring advancement or other site activities begin.

4.14 General Rules of Conduct

- Liquor, firearms, narcotics, tape recorders, and other contraband items are not permitted on the premises.
- Any violation of local, state, or federal laws, or conduct which is outside the generally accepted moral standards of the community is prohibited.
- Violation of the Espionage Act, willfully hindering or limiting production, or sabotage is not permitted.
- Willfully damaging or destroying property, or removing government records is forbidden.
- Misappropriation or unauthorized altering of any government records is forbidden.
- Securing government tools in a personal or contractor's tool box is forbidden.
- Gambling in any form, selling tickets or articles, taking orders, soliciting subscriptions, taking up collections, etc. is forbidden.

- Doing personal work in government shop or office, using government property or material for unauthorized purposes, or using government telephones for unnecessary or unauthorized local or long distance telephone calls is forbidden.
- Compliance with posted signs and notices is required.
- Boisterousness and noisy or offensive work habits, abusive language, or any verbal, written, symbolic, or other communicative expression which tends to disrupt the work or morale of others is forbidden.
- Fighting or threatening bodily harm to another is forbidden.
- Defacing any government property is forbidden.
- Wearing shorts of any type and/or offensive logos, pictures, or phrases on clothing is forbidden. Shirts, shoes and pants or slacks, or coverall-type garments will be worn at all times on government property.
- All persons operating motor vehicles will obey all NAVBASE traffic regulations.

4.15 Medical Monitoring Program

See CHASP Section 7.

4.16 Authorized Personnel

Personnel anticipated to be onsite at various times during site activities include:

Engineer-in-Charge

Matthew A. Hunt (SOUTHDIV)

Site Contact

Amos Webb (NAVBASE)

•	Principal-In-Charge	James Speakman (E/A&H)
•	Manager, Charleston Operations	Todd Haverkost (E/A&H)
•	Task Order Manager/Project Manager	Lawson Anderson (E/A&H)
•	Project Health & Safety Officer	John Borowski (E/A&H)
•	Site Supervisor	Mark Hancher (E/A&H)
•	Site Health & Safety Officer	Tim McCord (E/A&H)

Responsibilities of Key Field Staff

Key field staff for this project, in terms of health and safety are:

- Site Supervisor
- Site Health and Safety Officer
- (All) Field Staff

The primary health and safety responsibilities associated with each of these positions are delineated in CHASP, Sections 8.1, 8.2, and 8.3, respectively.

4.17 Emergency Information

All hazardous waste site activities present a risk to onsite personnel. During routine operations, risk is minimized by establishing good work practices, staying alert, and using proper PPE. Unpredictable events such as physical injury, chemical exposure, or fire may occur and must be anticipated.

If any situation or unplanned occurrence requires outside emergency, immediately call the appropriate contact from the following list:

Contact	Agency or Organization	Telephone
Amos Webb	NAVBASE Charleston, Site Contact	(803) 743-5519

Contact	Agency or Organization	Telephone
Matthew A. Hunt	SOUTHDIV	(803) 743-0525
Law Enforcement	NAVBASE Security	(803) 743-5555
Fire Department	NAVBASE Fire Department	(803) 743-5333
Ambulance Service	NAVBASE Ambulance	(803) 743-5444
Hospital	Charleston Naval Hospital Baker Hospital	(803) 743-7000 (803) 744-2110
Poison Control	Southern Poison Control Center	(800) 922-1117
Lawson Anderson	EnSafe/Allen & Hoshall, Task Order Manager	(901) 372-7962
John Borowski	EnSafe/Allen & Hoshall, PHSO	(901) 372-7962

* Use Charleston Naval Hospital for (potentially) life-threatening situations. For medical needs that are less urgent, the naval hospital will not serve civilians; Baker Hospital is the next closest appropriate medical facility.

Should an emergency occur or a potential emergency becomes a possibility, the following persons shall be fully apprised of the situation a soon as practical: Amos Webb, NAVBASE; Matthew Hunt, SOUTHDIV Engineer-in-Charge; Todd Haverkost, E/A&H Manager, Charleston Operations; Lawson Anderson, Project Manager; and John Borowski, E/A&H PHSO. Other persons, as appropriate, may also need to be contacted.

4.17.1 Site Resources

A cellular telephone will be available in the SZ for routine and emergency communication/coordination with NAVBASE, SOUTHDIV, and the E/A&H field office. First-aid and eye wash equipment will be available at the work area and in each field vehicle.

4.17.2 Emergency Procedures

Examples of an emergency include:

- A fire, explosion, or similar event at or near the site whether related to this project or not;
- A member of the field crew sustains a significant injury, or experiences symptoms of a chemical exposure; or
- The discovery of a condition which suggests that site conditions are imminently more dangerous or hazardous than anticipated.

If an emergency occurs, follow these procedures:

- If it is necessary to evacuate the area, immediately proceed to a rally point and remain there until instructed otherwise.
- Use planned escape routes.
- If a member of the field team experiences effects or symptoms of exposure while on the scene, the field crew will immediately halt work and act according to the instructions provided by the Site Supervisor or, in his absence, the SHSO.
- For applicable site activities, including all Level B activities, use wind indicators to continuously indicate downwind or preferred escape routes, from upwind routes.
- Investigate condition(s) suggesting that site conditions may be more hazardous than anticipated. The condition observed and the decisions made shall be recorded in the safety logbook, or in the field logbook if no safety logbook is being maintained. If there

are doubts about how to proceed, suspend work and leave the work area until the PHSO has evaluated the situation and appropriately instructed the field team.

- If an accident occurs, the Site Supervisor is to complete an Accident Report Form (Appendix H) for submittal to the managing Principal-in-Charge of the project.
- If a member of the field crew suffers a personal injury, the SHSO will call NAVBASE
 Fire Department 743-5333 or 5444 if an ambulance is needed. Next alert appropriate
 emergency response agencies as the situation dictates. Complete an Accident Report
 Form for any such incident.
- If a member of the field crew suffers chemical exposure, flush the affected areas immediately with copious amounts of clean water, and if the situation dictates, the SHSO should alert appropriate emergency response agencies, or personally ensure that the exposed individual is transported to the nearest medical treatment facility for prompt treatment. (See Appendix G for directions to the emergency medical facility.) An Accident Report Form will be completed for any such incident.

Directions to the nearest emergency medical facility capable of providing general emergency medical assistance and treating chemical burns are provided in Appendix G of this work plan.

4.18 Forms

The following forms will be used in implementing this Health and Safety Plan:

- Plan Acceptance Form
- Plan Feedback Form
- Exposure History Form
- Accident Report Form

A ZHASP Plan Acceptance Form will be filled out by all employees working onsite before site activities begin. The Plan Feedback Form will be filled out by the SHSO and any other onsite employee who wishes to fill one out. The Exposure History Form will be completed by both the Field Project Manager and the individual(s) for whom the form is intended. Examples of each form are provided in Appendix H of this plan.

All completed forms must be returned to the Task Order Manager at EnSafe/Allen & Hoshall, Memphis, Tennessee.

5.0 SIGNATORY REQUIREMENT

Condition I.E. of the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) portion of RCRA Part B Permit (EPA SCO 170 022 560) states: All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Regional Administrator shall be signed and certified in accordance with 40 CFR §270.11. The certification reads as follows:

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Commander,

Charleston Naval Shipyard

Date

21 Softway 885

6.0 REFERENCE LIST

- Ebasco Services, Inc. August 1987. Interim RCRA Facility Assessment of USN Charleston Naval Shipyard.
- EnSafe/Allen & Hoshall. April 21, 1995. Comprehensive Corrective Action Management Plan.
- EnSafe/Allen & Hoshall. August 30, 1994. Final Comprehensive RFI Work Plans, Volumes I through V.
- EnSafe/Allen & Hoshall. June 6, 1995. Final RCRA Facility Assessment for Naval Base Charleston, Volumes I and II.
- Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc. May 1983. Initial Assessment Study for the Charleston Naval Base.
- Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc. October 1986. Final Contamination and Exposure Assessment For the Lead Contamination Within the Defense Reutilization and Management Office.
- Park, Drennan A., The Groundwater Resources of Charleston, Berkeley and Dorchester Counties, South Carolina Water Resources Commission, Report No. 139, 1985.
- United States Environmental Protection Agency. Permit, USEPA I.D. No. SCD 170 022 260
- United States Environmental Protection Agency. Region IV. Environmental Services Division.
 February 1, 1991. Environmental Compliance Branch Standard Operating Procedures and Quality Assurance Manual.

N:\WP51\MWH\ZONESAB*.*

APPENDIX A ZONES A and B SWMU/AOC SUMMARY

Naval Base Charleston Solid Waste Management Unit Summary December 1994

							277
SWMU Number	Unit Definition	SWMU Name	Materials Released, Stored, or Disposed	investigative Approach	Location		Study Zone
1	SWMU	DRMO Storage Area	Hazardous Waste Lead	RFI	DRMO		A
2	SWMU	Lead Contamination Area	Lead	RFI	DRMO		A
38	SWMU	Miscellaneous Storage, North of Building 1605	Waste Oil	CSI	North of Building	1605	Α
39	SWMU	POL Drum Storage	Petroleum Products	RFI	North of Building	1604	Α
40	SWMU	Building 1640 DRMO	Hazardous Wastes	RU	Building	1640	Α
42	SWMU	Former Asphalt Plant/Tanks Boiler Plant	Asphalt Products Solvents Degreasers	CSI	NW of Building	1803	A
43	SWMU	Building 1628 Publications and Printing Plant	Chromium Lead	CSI	Building	1628	A

Neval Base Charleston Area of Concern Summary December 1994

AOC Number	Unit Definition	AOC Name	Materials Released, Stored, or Disposed	Investigative Approach	Location		Study Zone
505	AOC	Creosote Cross-Tie/Ballast Storage Area	Creosote Degradation Products	RFI	Area of Building	1803	A
506	AOC	Building 1629, Flammable Storage Shelter	Ignitable Materials	CSI	North of Building	1603	Α
507	AOC	Former Building 1010, Oil Storehouse	Petroleum Products	CSI	Golf Course Area	1410	8

APPENDIX B

SWMU 1

CERTIFICATION OF HEALTH-BASED RISK CLEAN CLOSURE

CERTIFICATION OF CLEAN CLOSURE DEFENSE REUTILIZATION AND MARKETING OFFICE STORAGE SHED NAVAL SHIPYARD, CHARLESTON, SC

I. BACKGROUND

Since 1980 [when the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) was implemented], the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO) stored property that had become hazardous waste at the rear of Building 1617, a covered storage shed. In November, 1993, the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) approved the November, 1992 revision of Closure Plans, Interim Status Facilities, Naval Shipyard Charleston (CNSYD), December, 1984.

II. CLOSURE DOCUMENTATION

To account for the peculiar circumstances that exist at CNSYD, the soil contamination assessment element at the DRMO Storage Shed departed from conventional approaches. Those circumstances, and their facility closure implications were reported to SCDHEC in <u>Progress Report</u>, Interim Status Facility Closures, Naval Shipyard, Charleston: May 1989. That report disclosed the discovery that the sandy soil underlying the DRMO Storage Shed is fill material. That heterogeneous material prohibited the collection of "background" samples typical of naturally occurring soils in the vicinity of the unit. That report contained a proposal for assessing soil contamination through the development of health based action levels in lieu of strict comparisons to nonrepresentative "background" constituent concentrations.

The proposed alternative was implemented and its results were reported in Risk Assessment and Development of Health-based Soil Clean-up Goals for Charleston Navy Shipyard, November 22, 1991. The assessment relied on analytical results from soil samples collected since October 1987 at the DRMO Storage Shed. The assessment report concluded, "Since the 95th percentile upper confidence limit of the average concentrations never exceeds the soil clean-up goal for any compound detected at the [DRMO Storage Shed], it is unlikely that these clean-up goals need to be applied at these locations."

Following the review of the November 1991 report by SCDHEC, the November 1992 final revision to the Closure Plan was submitted to the agency by Southern Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, on behalf of the CNSYD. That Closure Plan reflected the implementation of health-based clean-up goals at the DRMO Storage Shed.

III. FINAL CLOSURE INSPECTION

On October 5, 1987, an EnSafe SC-registered professional engineer inspected the facility. No containers of hazardous wastes were present, and the area surrounding the hazardous waste storage racks was free of debris.

On January 4, 1994, the site of the DRMO storage shed was reinspected by EnSafe's SC-registered professional engineer. Since no soil decontamination is necessary using the health-based goals outlined in the SCDHEC-approved Closure Plan, the inspection focused on confirmation of the absence of any hazardous waste management activities at the site.

IV. CLOSURE CERTIFICATION

I am registered to practice engineering by the South Carolina State Board of Engineering Examiners (License number 8806). I certify, under penalty of law, that preparation of documentation and witnessing of the closure of the DRMO Storage Shed at CNSYD, SC was performed under my direction and supervision in accordance with a system design to assure that qualified personnel observe and evaluate closure activities. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the closure of the DRMO Storage Shed was performed in accordance with the SCDHEC-approved Closure Plan. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.



Date: January 11, 1994

CERTIFICATION OF CLEAN CLOSURE DEFENSE REUTILIZATION AND MARKETING OFFICE STORAGE SHED NAVAL SHIPYARD CHARLESTON, SC

I certify, under penalty of law, that the attached document and all attachments were prepared under a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the persons who managed the closure of the DRMO Storage Shed at Naval Shipyard Charleston, SC, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

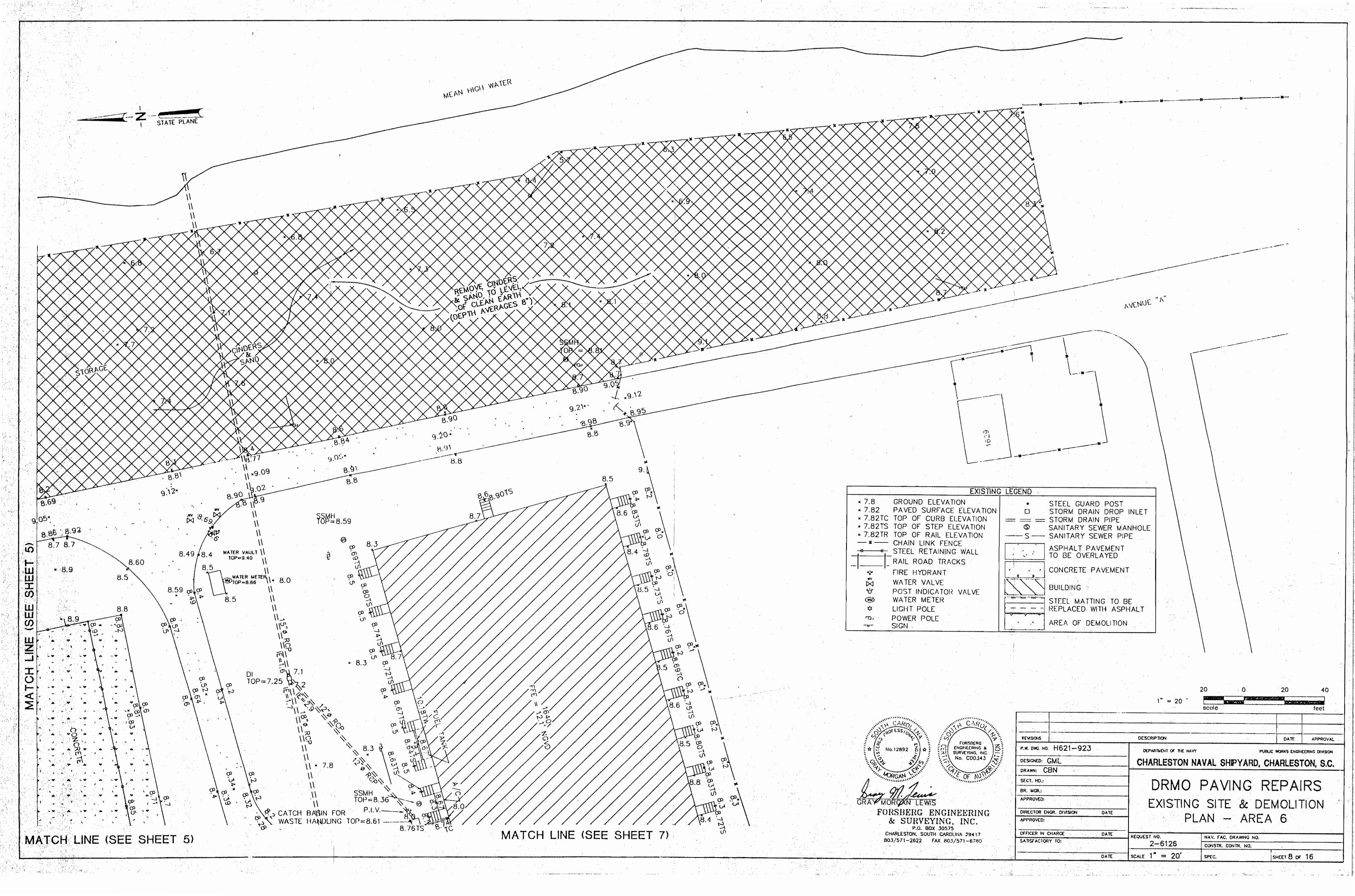
T. J. Porter, Captain, USN

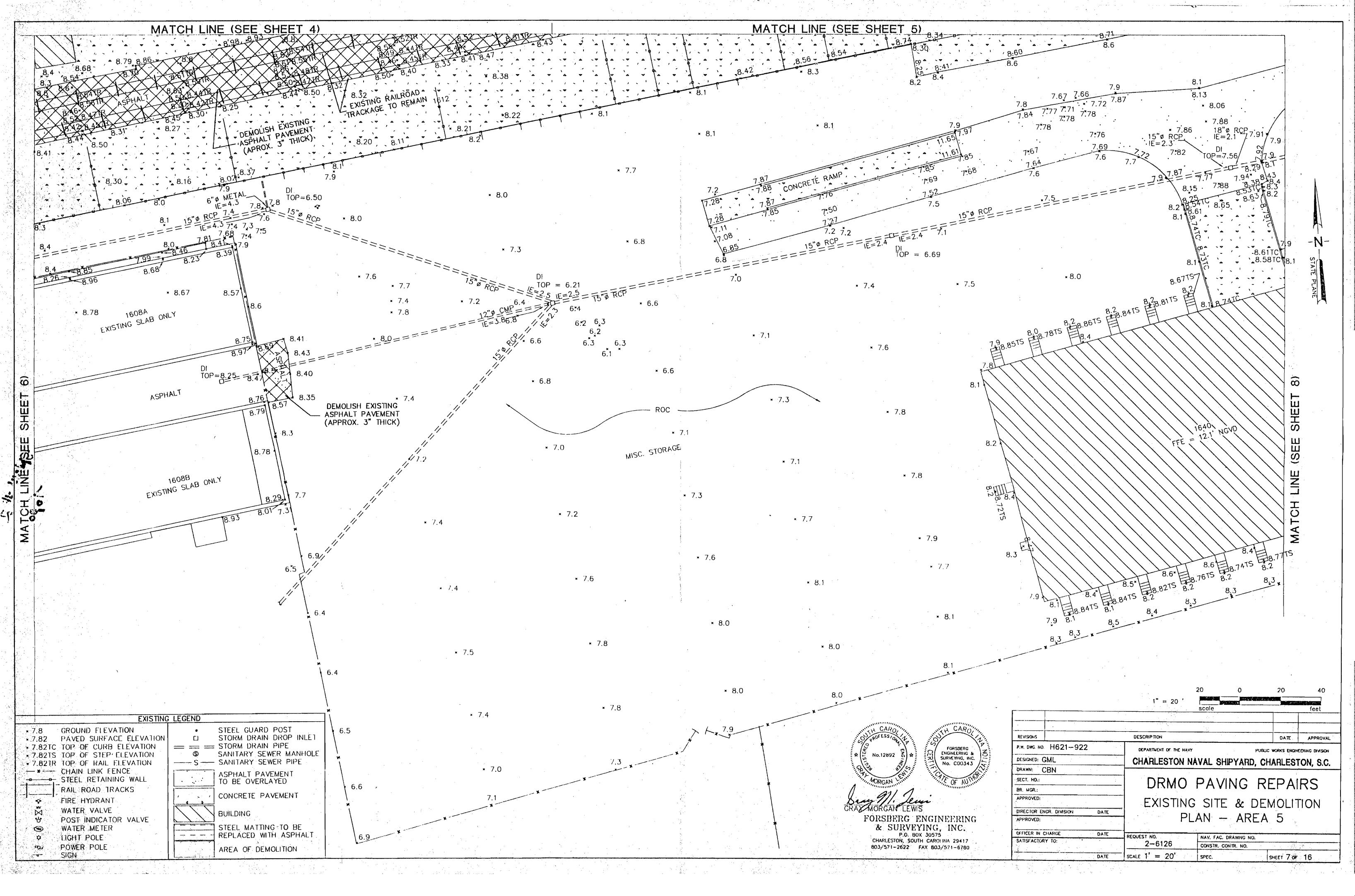
Commander, Naval Shipyard Charleston

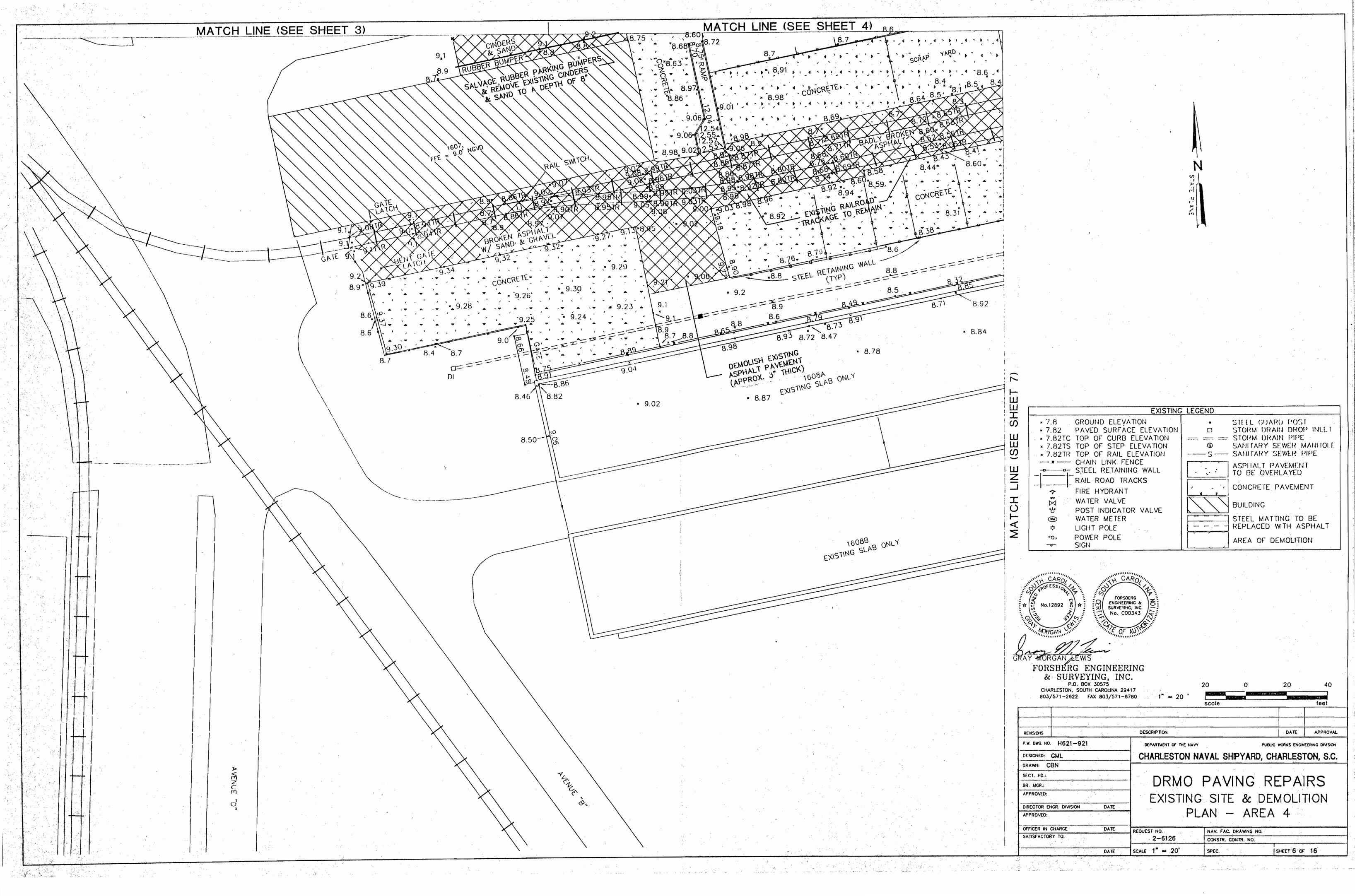
Date:

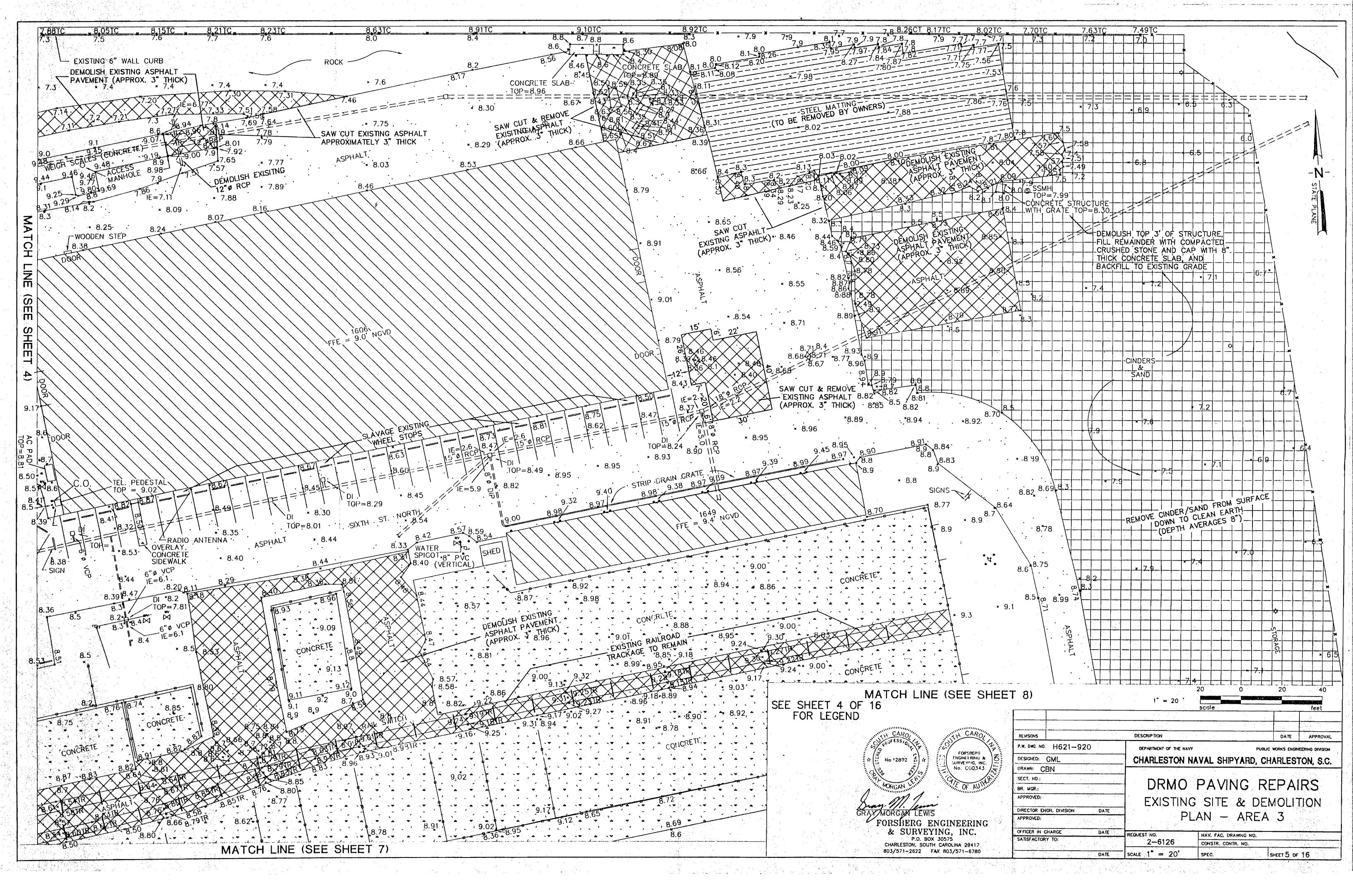
1/14/94

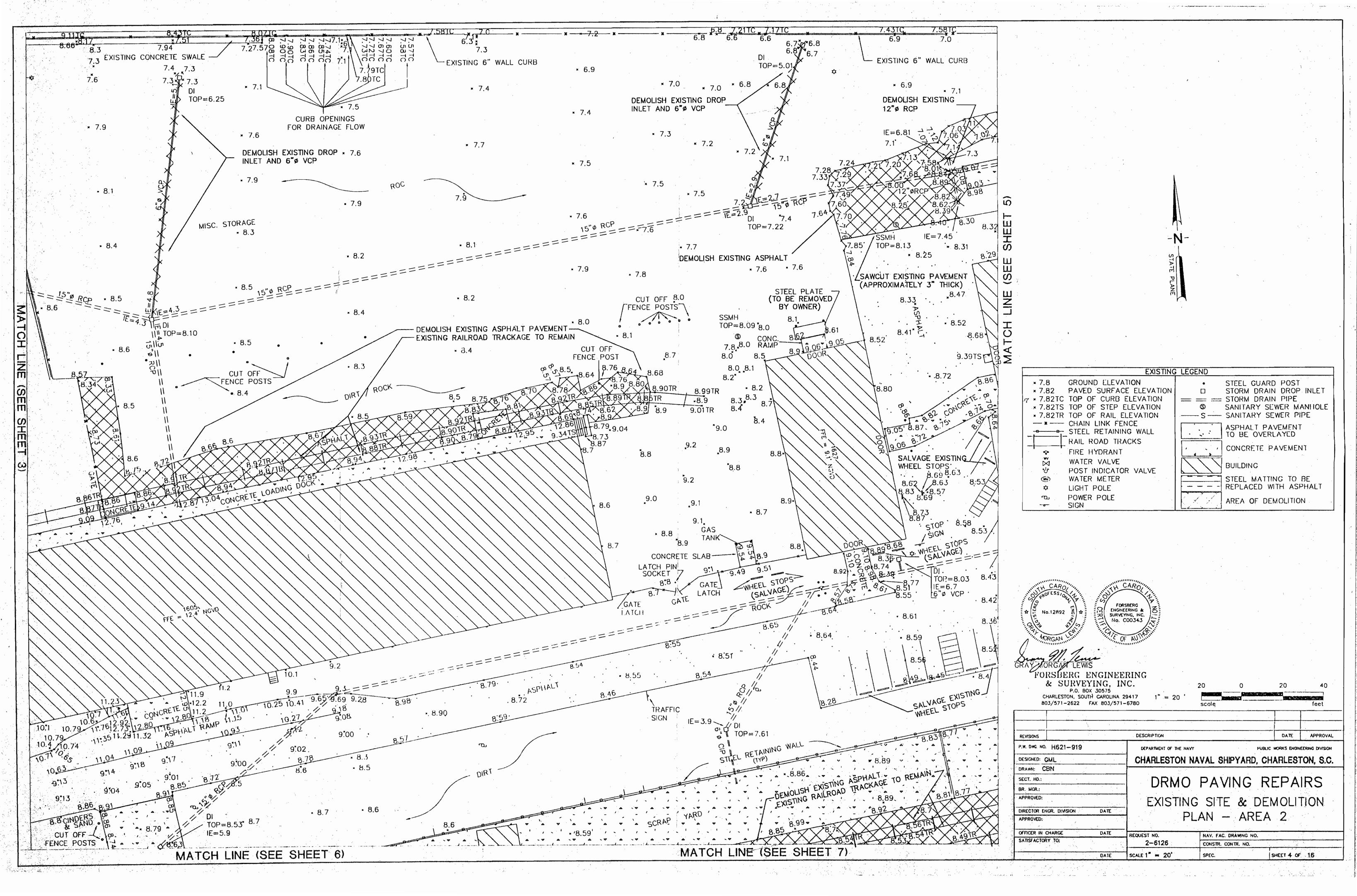
APPENDIX C TOPOGRAPHIC DATA — SWMU 2

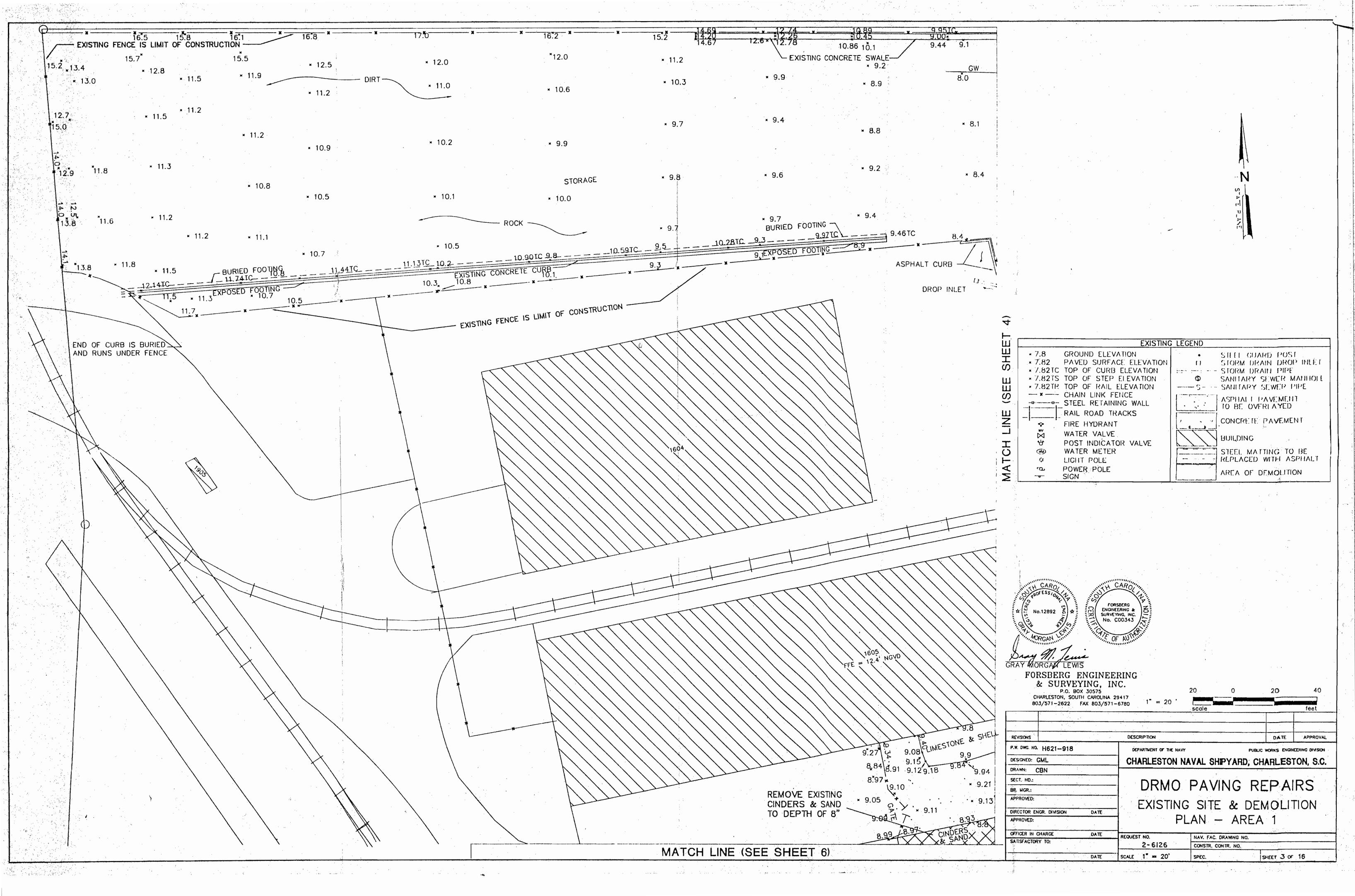












APPENDIX D PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

TABLE D-1A
Lead Concentrations in Soils in the DRMO Area

Sample	Depth	Lead Conc.	Sample	Depth	Lead Conc.
Location		(mg/kg)	Location	(feet)	(mg/kg)
SS-1	Surficial	69.2	B1-\$	Surf0.5	4,040
SS-2	Surficial	2.72	B1-1	3-4.5	3.85
<u>SS-3</u>	Surficial_	<1.3	B1-2	6-7.5	1.3
SS-4	Surficial	28.5	B1-3	8.5-10	2.63
_SS-5	Surficial	137	B2-S	Surf0.5	5,000
SS-6	Surficial	<1.3	B2-1	3-4.5	101
<u>S</u> S-7	Surficial	20.7	B2-2	6-7.5	2.13
SS-8	Surficial	6.7	B2-3	8.5-10	6.98_
SS-9	Surficial	8.17	B3-S	Surf0.5	5,600
SS-10	Surficial	68.7	B3-1	3-4.5	64.2
SS-11	Surficial	126	B3-2	6-7.5	24.4
SS-12	Surficial	<1.3	B3-3	8.5-10	17.5
SS-13	Surficial	<1.3	B4-S	Surf0.5	48,600
SS-14	Surficial	43	B4-1	3-4.5	1,310
SS-15	Surficial	371	B4-2	6-7.5	411
SS-16	Surficial	286	B4-3	8.5-10	2,480
SS-17	Surficial	266	B5-S	Surf0.5	39,200
SS-18	Surficial	424	B5-1	3-4.5	49
SS-19	Surficial	<1.3	B5-2	6-7.5	34.1
SS-20	Surficial	40.4	B6-S	Surf0.5	6,430
SS-21	Surficial	54	B6-1	3-4.5	14.2
SS-22	Surficial	328	B6-2	6-7.5	346
SS-23	Surficial	717	B7-S	Surf0.5	29,500
SS-24	Surficial	488	B7-1	3-4.5	536
SS-25	Surficial	32.7	B7-2	6-7.5	1,090
SS-26	Surficial	371,000	B8-S	Surf0.5	2,780
SS-27	Surficial	10,500	B8-1	3-4.5	174
SS-28	Surficial	107,000	B8-2	6-7.5	<1.3
SS-29	Surficial	1,260	B9-S	Surf0.5	3,820
SS-30	Surficial	9,320	B9-1	3-4.5	42.9
SS-31	Surficial	2,810	B9-2	6-7.5	11.3
SS-32	Surficial	907	B9-3	8.5-10	39.7
SS-33	Surficial	298	B10-S	Surf0.5	518
SS-34_	Surficial	533	B10-1	3-4.5	48.1
SS-35	Surficial	411	B10-2	6-7.5	3.95
			B10-3	8.5-10	1.62

TABLE D-1B
Lead Concentrations in Indoor and Outdoor Ambient Air in the DRMO Area

Sample Matrix	Sample Number	Lead Concentration (micrograms per cubic meter)
Outside-Air	HVD1-1	<1
Outside-Air	HVD1-2	<1
Outside-Air	HVD2-1	2
Outside-Air	HVD2-2	1
Building-Air	AA1606 (office)	<20
Building-Air	AA1606 (warehouse)	<20
Building-Air	AA1607	<20
Building-Air	AA1608A	<20
Building-Air	AA1612	<20
Building-Air	AA1613	<20
Building-Air	AA1627	<20
Building-Air	AA2521	<20

Table D-2 Lead Concentrations in Soil Preliminary RFI Sampling SWMUs 1 and 2 Fall 1993

Boring Number	Lead Concentration (mg/kg)	Boring Number	Lead
S01-B01-01	7.1	S02-B13-01	79
\$01-B01-02	5.4	S02-B13-02	3.7
S01-B02-01	228	S02-B14-01	29
S01-B02-02	10.4	S02-B14-02	
S02-B01-01	160	S02-B15-01	1400
\$02-B01-02	2.3	S02-B15-02	
S02-B02-01	31	S02-B16-01	1100
S02-B02-02	3	S02-B16-02	29
S02-B03-01	17	S02-B17-01	14
\$02-B03-02	34	\$02-B17-02	2.8
\$02-B04-01		S02-B18-01	8.5
S02-B04-02	34	S02-B18-02	3.7
S02-B05-01	14	S02-B19-01	14
S02-B05-02	8.6	S02-B19-02	4.9
S02-B06-01	44	S02-B20-01	8.6
S02-B06-02	40	S02-B20-02	5.6
S02-B07-01	310	S02-B21-01	480
S02-B07-02	23	S02-B21-02	5.9
S02-B08-01	39	S02-B22-01	28
\$02-B08-02	3.5	S02-B22-02	4.6
S02-B09-01	570	S02-B23-01	1
S02-B09-02	12	S02-B23-02	1.4
S02-B10-01	40		
\$02-B10-02	18		
S02-B11-01	1600		
S02-B11-02	20		
S02-B12-01	160		
S02-B12-02	9		

Table D-2 Lead Concentrations in Sediment and Groundwater Preliminary RFI Sampling SWMUs 1 and 2 Fall 1993					
Sediment Sample Number	Lead Conc. Mg/Kg				
S02-S01-01 ¹	1000				
\$02-\$02-01 ¹	200				
\$02-\$03-01 ¹	110				
S02-S04-01 ¹	86				
\$02-\$05-01	3.7				
S02-S06-01	14				
S02-S07-01	47				
S02-S08-01	6.4				
\$02-\$09-01	26.9				
\$02-\$10-01	7.9				
S02-S11-01	17				

Note:

[·] Sediment sample collected from storm sewer system

	Table D-2	
l.e	t in Sediment : nary RFI Sami	and Groundwater
	MUs 1 and 2	
	Fall 1993	

Monitoring Well Number	Sample	Lead (µg/L)	Arsenic (µg/L)	Beryllium µg(L
CNSY-02-01	S02-W01-01	<5	<10	<5
CNSY-02-02	S01-W02-01	<5	<10	<5
CNSY-02-03	S01-W03-01	<5	<10	<5
CNSY-02-04	S01-W04-01	<5	<10	<5
CNSY-02-05	S01-W05-01	910	89²	9.4²
CNSY-02-06	S01-W06-01	<5	<10	<5

Note: Beryllium and Arsenic were not detected above their respective soil, RBCs in the shallow subsurface soils at this location.

APPENDIX E LABORATORY ANALYTICAL PACKAGE — SWMUs 1 AND 2

5102 LaRocne Avenue • Savannan, GA 31404 • (912) 354-7858 • Fax (912) 352-0165

LOG NO: \$3-46479

Received: 16 NOV 93

Mr. Paul Stoddard

EnSafe/Allen & Hoshall Purchase Order: 041100/93

5720 Summer Trees Dr. Suite 8

Memphis, TN 38134

Project: CTO-029 (SDG CNS22/25)

		REPORT	OF RESULTS			Page 11
LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION				DATE/ TIME SAMPLE	
46479-3				•••••	11-15-93/11	
46479-4	CNSY/S02-W03-01				11-15-93/11	.07 CNS25
46479-5	CNSY/S02-W05-01			•	11-15-93/12	250 CNS25
46479-6	CNSY/S02-W01-01				11-15-93/14	52 CNS25
46479-7	CNSY/S02-W06-01				11-15-93/15	32 CNS25
PARAMETER						46479-7
Aluminum (6	010)					•••••
		2000	2000	440000	2000	2000
Date Analy	6010) , ug/l zed	12.03.93	11.30.93	12 02 93	12.02.93	11.30.93
Antimony (6					22112111	
-		500	5017	5011	500	500
Date Analy	zed	12.02.93	12.02.93	12.02.93	50U 12.02.93	11.30.93
Arsenic (70						
	060), ug/l	100	100	89	100	100
Date Analy:		12.03.93		12.03.93		
Barium (601						
Barium (601	10), ug/l	42	41	1300	100	110
Date Analy:	10), ug/l zed	12.03.93	12.02.93		12.02.93	
Beryllium				;		
Beryllium	(6010), ug/l	5.0 U	5.00	9.4	5.00	5.00
Date Analys	zed	12.03.93	12.02.93		12.02.93	
Cadmium (60)	LO)					
Cadmium (60)10), ug/l			5.00	5.00	5.00
Date Analyz	zed	12.03.93	12.02.93	12.02.93	12.02.93	11.30.93
Calcium (601	LO)					
Calcium (60		10000	65000	130000	18000	92000
Date Analyz	zed	12.03.93			12.02.93	

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LOG NO: \$3-46479

Received: 16 NOV 93

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Purchase Order: 041100/93

5720 Summer Trees Dr. Suite 8

Memphis, TN 38134

Project: CTO-029 (SDG CNS22/25)

	REPORT	OF RESULTS		n	Page 12
LOG NO SAMPLE DESCRIPTION				DATE/ TIME SAMPLEI	
46479-3 CNSY/S02-W04-01 46479-4 CNSY/S02-W03-01 46479-5 CNSY/S02-W05-01 46479-6 CNSY/S02-W01-01 46479-7 CNSY/S02-W06-01				11-15-93/114 11-15-93/110 11-15-93/125 11-15-93/145 11-15-93/153	15 CNS25 07 CNS25 00 CNS25 02 CNS25 02 CNS25
PARAMETER	46479-3	46479-4	46479-5	46479-6	46479-7
Chromium (6010) Chromium (6010), ug/l Date Analyzed Cobalt (6010)	100 12.03.93	10U 12.02.93	630 12.02.93	100 12.02.93	10U 11.30.93
		12.02.93	40 12.02.93	10 0 12.02.93	100 11.30.93
Copper (6010) Copper (6010), ug/l Date Analyzed Iron (6010)	25U 12.03.93	25 0 12.02.93		25U 12.02.93	
Iron (6010), ug/l	7100 12.03.93	· — -	180000 12.02.93	1100 12.02.93	
Lead (7421), ug/l Date Analyzed Magnesium (6010)				5.00 12.02.93	
Magnesium (6010), ug/l Date Analyzed Manganese (6010)				2500 12.02.93	
=		12.02.93			

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LOG NO: S3-46479

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Memphis, TN 38134

Project: CTO-029 (SDG CNS22/25)

		REPORT	OF RESULTS			Page 13
					DATE/	
LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	, LIQUID S	SAMPLES	·	TIME SAMPLE	D SDG#
46479-3	CNSY/S02-W04-01				11-15-93/11	
46479-4	CNSY/S02-W03-01				11-15-93/11	
46479-5	CNSY/S02-W05-01				11-15-93/12	
	CNSY/S02-W01-01				11-15-93/14	
	CNSY/S02-W06-01				11-15-93/15	32 CNS25
PARAMETER		46479-3	46479-4	46479-5	46479-6	46479-7
Mercury	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
Mercury (74	170/7471), ug/l	0.20UN	0.2 0UN	0.46N	0.20UN	0.20UN
Date Analy	zed	11.23.93	11.23.93	11.23.93	11.23.93	11.23.93
Nickel (6010))					-
Nickel (60))) LO), ug/l zed	400	40U	110	40U	40U
Date Analy:	zed	12.03.93	12.02.93	12.02.93	12.02.93	11.30.93
Potassium (6	5010)					
Potassium	(6010), ug/l	19000	17000	87000	1200	3900
Date Analy:	zed	12.03.93	12.02.93	12.02.93	12.02.93	11.30.93
Selenium (77						
Selenium (7			100 .			100W
Date Analys		12.03.93	12.03.93	12.03.93	12.03.93	11.22,93
Silver (6010	•					
Silver (601		100		100		
Date Analyz		12.03.93	12.02.93	12.02.93	12.02.93	12.02.93
Sodium (6010						
Sodium (601	- -		49000			
Date Analyz		12.03.93	12.02.93	12.02.93	12.02.93	11.30.93
Thallium (78	-					
		500			100	
Date Analyz					12.01.93	
						

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LOG NO: \$3-46479

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Memphis, TN 38134

Project: CTO-029 (SDG CNS22/25)

		REPORT	C OF RESULTS			Page 14
LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTIO				DATE/ TIME SAMPLED	SDG#
46479-3	CNSY/S02-W04-01				11-15-93/114	5 CNS25
46479-4	CNSY/S02-W03-01				11-15-93/110	7 CMS25
46479-5	CNSY/S02-W05-01				11-15-93/125	0 CNS25
46479-6	CNSY/S02-W01-01				11-15-93/145	2 CNS25
	CNSY/S02-W06-01				11-15-93/153	
PARAMETER		46479-3	46479-4	46479-5	46479-6	46479- 7
Vanadium (
Vanadium	(6010), ug/l	100	100	640	100	100
Date Anal	yzed	12.03.93	12.02.93	12.02.93	12.02.93	11.30.93
Zinc (6010)					
Zinc (601	0), ug/l	200	21	520	200	200
Date Anal	yzed	12.03.93	12.02.93	12.02.93	12.02.93	11.30.93
Cyanide					•	
	Total (9011/9012), i					
Date Anal	•			11.24.93	11.24.93	11.24.93
			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			

LOG NUMBER : S346479A*1 SAMPLE DESCRIPTION : 1*CNSY/S02-W02-01

MATRIX : LI SDG#: CNS23

DATE RECEIVED : 11/16/93

DET NAME : Volatiles by GC/MS (8240)

CHEMICAL NAME	RESULT	UNITS
Chloromethane	100	ug/l
Bromomethane	100	ug/1
Vinvl Chloride	100	ug/l
Chloroethans	100	ug/l
Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane)	5.00	ug/l
Acetone	50U	ug/l
Carbon Disulfide	5.0T	ug/1
1,1-Dichloroethene	-5 · OU	ug/l
1.1-Dichloroethane	5.00	ug/l
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	5.00	ug/l
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	5.0T	ug/l
Chloroform	5.00	ug/l
1.2-Dichloroethane	5.0U	ug/l
2-Butanone (MEK)	50U	ug/l
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	5.00	ug/l
Carbon Tetrachloride	5.00	ug/l
Vinyl Acetate	100	ug/l
Bromodichloromethane	5.00	ug/l
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	5.00	ug/l
1,2-Dichloropropane	5.0U	ug/1
Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	5.00	ug/1
Trichloroethene	5 OU	ug/l
Dibromochloromethane	5.0 0	ug/1
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5.00	ug/l
Benzene	5.0T	ug/l
Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	5.00	ug/1
Bromoform	5.00	ug/l
2-Hexanone	500	ug/1
4-Methyl-2-pentanone (MIBK)	500	ug/1
Tetrachloroethene	5.00	ug/l
Toluene	5.00	ug/l
Chlorobenzene	5.0T	ug/1
Ethylbenzene	5.0 0	ug/1
Styrene	5.00	ug/l
Xylenes	5.00	ug/l
Surrogate - Toluene-d8 *	93 🕻	
Surrogate - 4-Bromofluorobenzene *	104 %	
Surrogate - 1,2-Dichloroethane-d4 *	113 🕈	
Date Analyzed *	11 .24 .93	

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION : 1*CNSY/S02-W02-01 LOG NUMBER : \$346479A*1

MATRIX : LI

DATE RECEIVED : 11/16/93

SAMPLE (WT/VOL) : 1000mL

SAMPLE (WT/VOL) : 1000mL FINAL EXTRACT VOLUME : 1mL

GC COLUMN : N/A

DILUTION FACTOR : 1.0

BATCH ID : 1119A

SDG#: CNS23

LEVEL : LOW INJECTION VOLUME : lul Z MOISTURE : 100 Z LAB FILE ID : J3365

CLOCK ID :

DET NAME : Semivolatiles (8270)

CHEMICAL NAME	RESULT	UNITS
Phenol	100	ug/1
bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	100	ug/1
2-Chlorophenol	100	ug/l
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	100	ug/l
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	10Ú	ug/l
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	100	ug/l
2-Methylphenol (o-cresol)	100	ug/l
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether	100	ug/1
3-Methylphenol/4-Methylphenol(m&p-cresol)	100	ug/l
N-Nitroso-di-n-propylamine	100	ug/l
Hexachloroethane	100	ug/1
Nitrobenzene	100	ug/l
Isophorone	100	ug/l
2-Nitrophenol	100	ug/l
2,4-Dimethylphenol	100	ug/l
bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methane	10U	ug/l
2,4-Dichlorophenol	10U	ug/l
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	100	ug/l
Naphthalene	100	ug/1
4-Chloroaniline	20U	ug/l
Hexachlorobutadiene	10U	ug/l
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	10U	ug/l
2-Methylnaphthalene	100	ug/1
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	100	ug/1
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	100	ug/l
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	100	ug/l
2-Chloronaphthalene	100	ug/l
2-Nitroaniline	50U	ug/l
Dimethylphthalate	100	ug/1
Acenaphthylene	100	ug/l
3-Nitroaniline	50U	ug/l
Acenaphthene	100	ug/1
2,4-Dinitrophenol	500	ug/l
4-Nitrophenol	50V	ug/l
Dibenzofuran	100	ug/1
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	100	ug/l
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	100	ug/l
Diethylphthalate	100	ug/l
4-Chlorophenyl-phenyl ether	100	ug/l

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION : 1*CNSY/S02-W02-01 LOG NUMBER : S346479A*1 SDG#: CNS23

MATRIX : LI

DATE RECEIVED : 11/16/93

SAMPLE (WT/VOL) : 1000mL

FINAL EXTRACT VOLUME : lmL

GC COLUMN : N/A

DILUTION FACTOR : 1.0

BATCH ID : 1119A

LEVEL : LOW

INJECTION VOLUME : lul

Z MOISTURE : 100 Z LAB FILE ID : J3365

CLOCK ID :

DET NAME : Semivolatiles (8270)

CHEMICAL NAME	RESULT	UNITS
Fluorene	190	ug/l
4-Nitroaniline	50V	ug/l
4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	50 U	ug/l
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine/Diphenylamine	100	ug/l
4-Bromophenyl-phenyl-ether	100	ug/l
Hexachlorobenzene	10U ·	ug/l
Pentachlorophenol	. 50ซ	ug/l
Phenanthrene	100	ug/l
Anthracene	100	ug/1
Di-n-butylphthalate	100	ug/1
Fluoranthene	100	ug/1
Pyrene	1 0 U	ug/l
Butylbenzylphthalate	100	ug/l
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	200	ug/l
Benzo(a)anthracene	100	ug/l
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	10ΰ	ug/l
Chrysene	100	ug/l
Di-n-octylphthalate	100	ug/l
Benzo(b) fluoranthene	טט	ug/1
Carbazole	100	ug/l
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	100	ug/l
Benzo(a)pyrene	10U	ug/l
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	100	ug/1
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	100	ug/1
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	100	ug/l
Surrogate - Phenol d 5 *	61 Z	_
Surrogate - 2-Fluorophenol *	58 Z	
Surrogate - 2,4,6-Tribromophenol *	68 Z	
Surrogate - Nitrobenzene d-5 *	59 %	
Surrogate - 2-Fluorobiphenyl *	63 Z	
Surrogate - Terphenyl *	66 Z	-
Date Extracted	11.19.93	
Date Analyzed *	11.29.93	

Ξ

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION : 1*CNSY/S02-W02-01

LOG NUMBER : \$346479A*1

MATRIX : LI

DATE RECEIVED : 11/16/93 SAMPLE (WT/VOL) : 1000ml

FINAL EXTRACT VOLUME : 10ml

GPC CLEANUP (Y/N) 1 NO DILUTION FACTOR: 1.0

BATCH ID : 1118T

LEVEL : LOW

SDG#: CNS23

INJECTION VOLUME : 2.0ul

Z MOISTURE : ---LAB FILE ID : N/A

CLOCK ID :

DET NAME : Pesticides (8080)

CHEMICAL NAME	RESULT	UNITS
alpha-BHC	0.050U	ug/l
beta-BHC	0.050U	ug/l
delta-BHC	0.050U	ug/l
gamma-BHC	0.050U	ug/l
Heptachlor	0.0500	ug/l
Aldrin	0.050U	ug/l
Heptachlor epoxide	0.050U	ug/l
Endosulfan I	0.050U.	ug/l
Dieldrin	0.10U	ug/l
4,4'-DDE	0.10U	ug/l
Endrin	0.10U	ug/1
Endosulfan II	0.10U	ug/l
4,4'-DDD	0.10U	ug/l
Endosulfan sulfate	0.10U	ug/l
4,4'-DDT	0.100	ug/l
Endrin ketone	0.100	ug/l
Methoxychlor	0.50T	ug/l
alpha-Chlordane	0.050U	ug/l
gamma-Chlordane	0.050U	ug/l
Toxaphene	5. 0 U	ug/l
Aroclor-1016	1.00	ug/l
Aroclor-1221	2.00	ug/l
Aroclor-1232	1.00	ug/l
Aroclor-1242	1.00	ug/1
Aroclor-1248	1.00	ug/l
Aroclor-1254	1.0V	ug/l
Aroclor-1260	1.00	ug/l
Endrin Aldehyde	0.100	ug/l
Z R Surrogate-TCX *	81 7	
Z R Surrogate-DBC *	123 %	
Date Extracted	11.18.93	,
Date Analyzed *	12.23.93	

INORGANIC ANALYSES DATA SHEET

SL	Sample No.	
	647901	

Name: SAVANNAH_LABORATORIES____

Lab Code: SLSAV__

Matrix (soil/water): WATER

SDG No.: CNS023

Client Sample ID: W02-01____

Date Received: 11/16/93

% Solids:

__0.0

Concentration Units (ug/L or mg/kg dry weight): UG/L_

1	,			_	
CAS No.	Analyte	Concentration	C	Q	M
		200	<u></u>		P
7429-90-5	Aluminum_				P-
7440-36-0	Antimony_	50.0	_	7.7	_
7440-38-2	Arsenic	10.0	שׁ	W	F_
7440-39-3	Barium	57.4	l <u></u>	-	P_
7440-41-7	Beryllium	5.0	U		P_
7440-43-9	Cadmium	5.0	ַ ט	N	P_
7440-70-2	Calcium	158000		E	P_
7440-47-3	Chromium_	10.0	Ü		P_
7440-48-4	Cobalt	10.0	U	\ <u></u> -	P_
7440-50-8	Copper	25.0	•		P_
7439-89-6	Iron	2950		E	P_
7439-92-1	Lead	5.0	_	W	F_
7439-95-4	Magnesium	88500			P_
7439-96-5	Manganese	3370	1 -	E	P_
7439-97-6	Mercury	0.20		N	cv
7440-02-0	Nickel	40.0			P_
7440-09-7	Potassium	33600	l_		P_
7782-49-2	Selenium_	10.0		WN	F_
7440-22-4	Silver	10.0	ט		P_
7440-23-5	Sodium	520000	l_		P_
7440-28-0	Thallium	50.0	Ū	WN	F_
7440-62-2	Vanadium	10.0	U		P_
7440-66-6	Zinc	175			P_
	Cyanide_	10.0	Ū	N	AS
<u> </u>	<u> </u>				
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		-	_		

Comments:	

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LOG NO: 53-45997

Received: 26 OCT 93

Mr. Paul Stoddard EnSafe/Allen & Hoshall

Purchase Order: 041100/93

5720 Summer Trees Dr. Suite 8

Memphis, TN 38134

Project: CTO-029 (SDG CNS15/CNS16)

		REPORT (OF RESULTS			Page 10
					DATE/	
LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	, SOLID OR	SEMISOLID	SAMPLES	TIME SAMPLED	SDG#
45997-4	CNSY/S02-S01-01				10-25-93/102	0 CNS16
45997-5	CMSY/S02-S02-01				10-25-93/103	0 CMS16
45997-6	CNSY/S02-S03-01				10-25-93/104	0 CMS16
	CNSY/S02-S04-01				10-25-93/105	0 CNS16
	CNSY/S02-S05-01				10-25-93/133	0 CNS16
PARAMETER					45997-7	
Aluminum (60			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			
	5010) , mg/kg dw	9100	4600	6600	1400	2600
Date Analy:				11.09.93		
Antimony (60						
•	5010) , mg/kg dw	9.7N	6.0UN	7.4UN	7.90%	6.70N
Date Analys		11.09.93				
Arsenic (706	50)					•
Arsenic (70	060), mg/kg dw	1717	6.4N	18N	5.5N	5.1N
Date Analy:	red	11.08.93	11.08.93	11.10.93	11.09.93	11.08.93
Barium (601)			-		
Barium (60)	LO), mg/kg dw	160N	18N	26N	25N	5.4N
Date Analys	zed	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93
Beryllium						
-	(6010), mg/kg dw	2.2N	0.60UN	0.74UN	0.79N	0.67UN
Date Analy:		11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93
Cadmium (60)						
)10); mg/kg dw	8.4N	1.7N		1.3N	0.67UN
Date Analy:		11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93
Calcium (60)	·					
	010), mg/kg dw	84000	82000			690
Date Analys	ed	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93

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LOG NO: \$3-45997

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Memphis, TN 38134

Project: CTO-029 (SDG CNS15/CNS16)

Sampled By: Client

		REPORT	OF RESULTS		DATE/	Page 11
LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	, SOLID OR	SEMISOLID	Samples	TIME SAMPLE	SDG#
45997-4	CNSY/S02-S01-01			,	10-25-93/10	20 CNS16
45997-5	CNSY/S02-S02-01				10-25-93/10	30 CNS16
45997-6	CMSY/S02-S03-01				10-25-93/104	0 CNS16
45997-7	CNSY/S02-S04-01				10-25-93/10	50 CNS16
	CNSY/S02-S05-01				10-25-93/13	30 CNS16
				45997-6	45997-7	45997-8
		•••••				
Chromium (60	310)					
Chromium (6	6010), mg/kg dw	35	76	31	11	6.6
Date Analyz		11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93
Cobalt (6010))					•
Cobalt (601	LO), mg/kg dw	3.1	3.5		1.6U	
Date Analy:	red	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93
Copper (6010	•					
		230	290			3.3 U
Date Analyz	ed	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93
Iron (6010)				•		
Iron (6010)	, mg/kg dw	13000			6900	3500
Date Analyz	ed .	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93
Lead (7421)						
	, mg/kg dw					3.7
Date Analyz		11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.12.93
Magnesium (6						
Magnesium ((6010), mg/kg dw				880	
Date Analyz		11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93
Manganese (6						
nanganese (6010), mg/kg dw					24
Date Analyz	ea	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93

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		REPORT	OF RESULTS			Page 12
					DATE/	
LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	, SOLID OR	SEMISOLID	SAMPLES	TIME SAMPLED	SDG#
45997-4	CNSY/S02-S01-01				10-25-93/102	D CNS16
45997-5	CNSY/S02-S02-01				10-25-93/103	O CMS16
45997-6	CMSY/S02-S03-01				10-25-93/104	0 CNS16
	CNSY/S02-S04-01				10-25-93/105	0 CMS16
45997-8	CNSY/S02-S05-01				10-25-93/133	0 CMS16
PARAMETER		45997-4	45997-5	45997-6	45997-7	45997-8
Mercury						
Mercury (74	70/7471), mg/kg dw	0.39	0.56	0.10	0.11	0.0130
Date Analyz	ed	11.10.93	11.10.93	11.05.93	11.05.93	11.05.93
Nickel (6010))					
Nickel (601	.0), mg/kg dw	36 N			9.8N	
Date Analyz	ed	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93
Potassium (6	(010)					
	(6010), mg/kg dw	1800N	270N	630N	160 UN	390N
Date Analyz		11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93
Selenium (77						
	740), mg/kg dw	1.2UWN	1.20WN	1.5UWN	1.6UWN	1.3UWN
Date Analyz		11.06.93	11.06.93	11.06.93	11.06.93	11.06.93
Silver (6010	•					
	.0), mg/kg dw			5.2N		1.3UN
Date Analyz		11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93
Sodium (6010						
	.0), mg/kg dw	290N	110 0N	600M		2300N
Date Analyz		11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93
Thallium (78						
	841) , mg/kg dw					
Date Analyz	ed	11.15.93	11.15.93	11.15.93	11.15.93	11.15.93

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Project: CTO-029 (SDG CNS15/CNS16)

		REPORT	OF RESULTS			Page 13
					DATE/	
LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	, SOLID O	R SEMISOLID	SAMPLES	TIME SAMPLED	SDG#
45005 4	mm/600 001 01	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			10-25-93/102	0 CNS16
	CNSY/S02-S01-01		· ·		-	
45997-5	CNSY/S02-S02-01				10-25-93/103	
45997-6	CNSY/S02-S03-01				10-25-93/104	
45997-7	CMSY/S02-S04-01				10-25-93/105	0 CMS16
	CMSY/S02-S05-01				10-25-93/133	0 CMS16
PARAMETER		45997-4			45997-7	45997-8
Vanadium (60						
Vanadium (5010), mg/kg dw	17	16	21	6.8	10
Date Analy:					11.09.93	11.09.93
Zinc (6010)		22104144				
•	, mg/kg dw	490	180	430	250	5.8
Date Analyz		11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93
Cyanide						
Cyanide, To	otal	1.2 UN	1.2UN	1.5UN	1.6UN	1.3 UN
(9011/9012	2), mg/kg dw					
Date Analys	ted	11.07.93	11.07.93	11.07.93	11.07.93	11.07.93
Percent Soli	ids, t	86	84	68	63	75
rereent sor	•		01	00	6.5	/3

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		REPORT	OF RESULTS			Page 14
					DATE/	
LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	, SOLID OR	SEMISOLID	SAMPLES	TIME SAMPLE	D SDG#
45997-9	CNSY/S02-S06-01				10-25-93/13	40 CNS16
45997-10	CNSY/S02-S07-01				10-25-93/13	30 CNS16
45997-11	CNSY/S02-S08-01				10-25-93/13	50 CNS16
45997-12	CNSY/S02-S09-01				10-25-93/13	40 CNS16
45997-13	CNSY/S02-S10-01				10-25-93/13	55 CNS16
PARAMETER		45997-9	45997-10	45997-11	45997-12	45997-13
Aluminum (6	010)					
Aluminum (6010) , mg/kg dw	1000	1300	560	620	1400
Date Analy	zeđ	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93
Antimony (6	010)					
Antimony (6010) , mg/kg dw	6.8UN	6.3UN	6.6UN	6.2UN	6.9UN
Date Analy	zeđ	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93
Arsenic (70	60)					
Arsenic (7	060), mg/kg dw	2.0N	1.3 UWN	1.3UWN	1.2UWN	2.7N
Date Analy	zeđ	11.08.93	11.08.93	11.08.93	11.08.93	11.09.93
Barium (601	•					
	10), mg/kg dw	16N	55N	20N	3.2N	3.2N
Date Analy	zed	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93
Beryllium						
_	(6010), mg/kg dw	0.68UN	0.63UN	0.66UN	0.62UN	0.69UN
Date Analy		11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93
Cadmium (60	-					
	010), mg/kg dw	0.68UN	0.63UN	0.66UN	0.62UN	0.69UN
Date Analy		11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93
Calcium (60						
	010), mg/kg dw	4500	7600			
Date Analy	zed	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93

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Project: CTO-029 (SDG CNS15/CNS16)

		REPORT (OF RESULTS			Page 15
					DATE/	_
LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	, SOLID OR	SEMISOLID		TIME SAMPLE	
45997-9	CNSY/S02-S06-01				10-25-93/13	
45997-10	CNSY/S02-S07-01				10-25-93/13	30 CNS16
45997-11	CNSY/S02-S08-01				10-25-93/13	50 CNS16
45997-12	CNSY/S02-S09-01				10-25-93/13	40 CNS16
	CNSY/S02-S10-01				10-25-93/13	55 CNS16
PARAMETER		45997-9	45997-10	45997-11	45997-12	45997-13
Chromium (6	010)					
	6010), mg/kg dw	4.2	5.4	2.2	2.3	5.6
Date Analy					11.09.93	
Cobalt (601	0)					
Cobalt (60	10), mg/kg dw	1.4U	1.30	1.30	1.20	1.4U
Date Analy	zed	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93
Copper (601	0)					
Copper (60	10), mg/kg dw	14	4.1	3.4	5.9	4.2
Date Analy	zed	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93
Iron (6010)						
Iron (6010), mg/kg dw	2300	4900	1100	1300	2200
Date Analy	zed	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93
Lead (7421)	•			•		
), mg/kg dw	14			6.2	7.9
Date Analy		11.12.93	11.12.93	11.12.93	11.12.93	11.12.93
Magnesium (
-	(6010), mg/kg dw				420	
Date Analy		11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93
Manganese (
	(6010), mg/kg dw					33
Date Analy	zed	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93

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		REPORT (OF RESULTS		DATE/	Page 16
LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	, SOLID OR	SEMISOLID	SAMPLES	TIME SAMPLE	D SDG#
45997-9	CNSY/S02-S06-01				10-25-93/13	40 CNS16
45997-10	CNSY/S02-S07-01				10-25-93/13	30 CNS16
45997-11	CNSY/S02-S08-01				10-25-93/13	50 CNS16
45997-12	CNSY/S02-S09-01				10-25-93/13	40 CNS16
	CNSY/S02-S10-01				10-25-93/13	55 CNS16
PARAMETER		45997-9			45997-12	
Mercury						
-	170/7471), mg/kg dw					
Date Analyz		11.05.93	11.05.93	11.05.93	11.05.93	11.05.93
Nickel (6010						•
	lO), mg/kg dw			5.3UN		
Date Analyz		11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93
Potassium (6	•					
	(6010), mg/kg dw	200N	_ - -	160N		_
Date Analys		11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93
Selenium (77						
	7740), mg/kg dw	1.4UN	1.3UN	1.3UN	1.2UN	1.4UN
Date Analyz		11.06.93	11.06.93	11.06.93	11.06.93	11.06.93
Silver (6010	•					
	10), mg/kg dw	1.4UN	1.3UN	1.3UN	1.2UN	1.4UN
Date Analyz		11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93
Sodium (6010						
Sodium (601	10), mg/kg dw	1900 N	1600N	2000N	. 1600N	2700N
Date Analyz	zed ·	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93
Thallium (78	341)					
Thallium (7841), mg/kg dw	1.4UW	1.30	1.30	1.20	1.4U
Date Analy:	zed	11.15.93	11.15.93	11.15.93	11.15.93	11.15.93

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Project: CTO-029 (SDG CNS15/CNS16)

	REPORT	OF RESULTS			Page 17
				TIME SAMPLE	D SDG#
				10-25-93/13	40 CNS16
CNSY/S02-S07-01				10-25-93/13	30 CNS16
CNSY/S02-S08-01				10-25-93/13	50 CNS16
CNSY/S02-S09-01				10-25-93/13	10 CNS16
•				10-25-93/13	55 CNS16
	45997-9	45997-10	45997-11	45997-12	45997-13
010), mg/kg dw	3.9	12	2.0	2.3	4.5
ed	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93
, mg/kg dw	14	17	7.5	15	21
ed	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93
otal	1.4UN	1.3UN	1.3UN	1.3UN	1.4UN
!), mg/kg dw					
ed	11.07.93	11.07.93	11.07.93	11.07.93	11.07.93
.ds, %	· 73	79	76	80	72
	CNSY/S02-S06-01 CNSY/S02-S07-01 CNSY/S02-S08-01 CNSY/S02-S09-01 CNSY/S02-S10-01	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION , SOLID OR CNSY/S02-S06-01 CNSY/S02-S08-01 CNSY/S02-S09-01 CNSY/S02-S10-01	CNSY/S02-S06-01 CNSY/S02-S08-01 CNSY/S02-S09-01 CNSY/S02-S10-01 45997-9 45997-10 210) 2010) 2010), mg/kg dw 3.9 12 2010), mg/kg dw 3.9 12 2010, mg/kg dw 14 17 2010, mg/kg dw 11.09.93 2010, mg/kg dw 11.09.93 2010, mg/kg dw 11.07.93	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION , SOLID OR SEMISOLID SAMPLES CNSY/S02-S06-01 CNSY/S02-S07-01 CNSY/S02-S09-01 CNSY/S02-S10-01 45997-9 45997-10 45997-11 210) 2010), mg/kg dw 3.9 12 2.0 2010; mg/kg dw 14 17 7.5 2010; mg/kg dw 19.93 11.09.93 2011; mg/kg dw 19.93 11.09.93 2012; mg/kg dw 19.93 11.09.93 2013; mg/kg dw 19.93 11.07.93 11.07.93 2013; mg/kg dw 19.93 11.07.93 11.07.93 2013; mg/kg dw 19.93 11.07.93 11.07.93 2014; mg/kg dw 19.93 11.07.93 11.07.93 2015; mg/kg dw 19.93 11.07.93	DATE/ SAMPLE DESCRIPTION , SOLID OR SEMISOLID SAMPLES CNSY/S02-S06-01 CNSY/S02-S07-01 CNSY/S02-S08-01 CNSY/S02-S09-01 CNSY/S02-S09-01 CNSY/S02-S10-01 45997-9 45997-10 45997-11 45997-12 10-25-93/13: 10-25-93/13: 10-25-93/13: 200 201 201 301 301 301 301 301

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Project: CTO-029 (SDG CNS15/CNS16)

		REPORT OF RESULTS			Page 18
				DATE/	
LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION ,	SOLID OR SEMISOLID SA	M PLES	TIME SAMPLED	SDG#
	CNSY/S02-S11-01			10-25-93/1410	
45997-15	CNSY/S02-B15-01			10-25-93/1420	CNS16
PARAMETER			45997-14	45997-15	
Aluminum (60)10)				
Aluminum (6	5010) , mg/kg dw			3800	
Date Analyz	ed .		11.09.93	11.09.93	
Antimony (60	110)				
Antimony (6	010) , mg/kg dw		13UN	8.5N	
Date Analyz			11.09.93	11.09.93	
Arsenic (706	50)				
Arsenic (70	60), mg/kg dw		4.7N	6.9N	
Date Analyz			11.09.93	11.09.93	
Barium (6010					
	.0), mg/kg dw		10N	45N	
Date Analyz	ed		11.09.93	11.09.93	
Beryllium					
Beryllium (6010), mg/kg dw		1.3UN	0.54UN	
Date Analyz	ed .		11.09.93	11.09.93	
Cadmium (601	-				
Cadmium (60	10), mg/kg dw		1.3UN	3.2N	
Date Analyz				11.09.93	
Calcium (601	-				
Calcium (60	10), mg/kg dw		14000	58000	
Date Analyz				11.09.93	
Chromium (60					
Chromium (6	010), mg/kg dw		15	29	
Date Analyz	ed			11.09.93	

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Project: CTO-029 (SDG CNS15/CNS16)

REPORT OF RESULT		DATE/	Page 19
LOG NO SAMPLE DESCRIPTION , SOLID OR SEMISOL	ID SAMPLES	TIME SAMPLED	
45997-14 CNSY/S02-S11-01 45997-15 CNSY/S02-B15-01		10-25-93/1410 10-25-93/1420	CNS16
PARAMETER	45997-14	45997-15	
Cobalt (6010)	'		
Cobalt (6010), mg/kg dw		3.5	
Date Analyzed	11.09.93	11.09.93	
Copper (6010)			
Copper (6010), mg/kg dw		180	
Date Analyzed	11.09.93	11.09.93	
Iron (6010) Iron (6010), mg/kg dw	6200	17000	
Date Analyzed		11.09.93	
Lead (7421)	11.09.93	11.09.93	
Lead (7421), mg/kg dw	10	1400X	
Date Analyzed		11.16.93	
Magnesium (6010)	11.14.33	11.10.73	
Magnesium (6010), mg/kg dw	2500	1300	
Date Analyzed		11.09.93	
Manganese (6010)	42.00.00	22.03.33	
Manganese (6010), mg/kg dw	41	160	
Date Analyzed		11.09.93	
Mercury			
Mercury (7470/7471), mg/kg dw	0.036	0.20	
Date Analyzed	11.05.93	11.05.93	
Nickel (6010)			
Nickel (6010), mg/kg dw	10UN	29N	
Date Analyzed	11.09.93	11.09.93	

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		REPORT OF RESULTS	5		Page 20
				DATE/	
LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION ,	SOLID OR SEMISOLII	SAMPLES	TIME SAMPLED	SDG#
	CNSY/S02-S11-01			10-25-93/1410	
45997-15	CNSY/S02-B15-01			10-25-93/1420	CMS16
PARAMETER			45997-14	45997-15	
Potassium (
•	(6010), mg/kg dw		960N	320N	
Date Analys			11.09.93		
Selenium (77					
	7740), mg/kg dw		2.6UN	1.1UWN	
Date Analys			11.06.93	11.06.93	
Silver (6010))				
Silver (60)	10), mg/kg dw		2.6UN	1.1UN	
Date Analys			11.09.93	11.09.93	
Sodium (6010					
	.0) , mg/kg dw			110N	
Date Analyz			11.09.93	11.09.93	
Thallium (78					
	7841), mg/kg dw		2.50		
Date Analyz			11.15.93	11.15.93	
Vanadium (60					
	(010), mg/kg dw		13	17	
Date Analyz Zinc (6010)	ea		11.09.93	11.09.93	
	/2 -				
Zinc (6010) Date Analyz				490	
Cyanide	·cu	•	11.09.93	11.09.93	
-	tal (9011/9012), mg/kg	n du	2.6UN	3 3 7797	
Date Analyz		y 44		11.07.93	
Percent Soli				91	
			33	34	

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Project: CTO-029 (SDG CNS06/CNS07)

	REPORT	OF RESULTS			Page 1
	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION , SOLID OF		SAMPLES		
	CNSY/S01-B01-01			10-06-93/0820	CNS06
	CNSY/S01-B01-02			10-06-93/0840	
PARAMETER			45655-1	45655-2	
	GC/MS (8240)-				
Chlorometha	ne, ug/kg dw		110	110	
Bromomethan	e, ug/kg dw		110	110	
Vinyl Chlor	ride, ug/kg dw		110	110	
	e, ug/kg dw		110	110	
Methylene C	hloride, ug/kg dw		5.7 0	5.70	
Acetone, ug	-		570	140	
	lfide, ug/kg dw		5.7 0	5.70	
	oethene, ug/kg dw		5.7 0	5.70	
	oethane, ug/kg dw		5.7 0	5.7 0	
	ichloroethylene, ug/kg dw		5.7 0	5.7 0	
	hloroethene, ug/kg dw		5.70	5.7 0	
Chloroform,	- · -		5.70	5.7 U	
	oethane, ug/kg dw		5.70	5.70	
	(MEK), ug/kg dw		570	570	
	loroethane, ug/kg dw		5. <i>7</i> 0		
	achloride, ug/kg dw		5.7 0	5.70	
_	te, ug/kg dw		110	110	
	romethane, ug/kg dw		5.70	5 . 7 U	
	rachloroethane, ug/kg dw		5.7 0	5 . 7 0	
	opropane, ug/kg dw		5.70	5.70	
	ichloropropene, ug/kg dw		5. 7 0	5.70	
Trichloroet	hene, ug/kg dw		5.70	5.70	

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REPORT OF RESULTS

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	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION , SOLID OR SEMISO			
45655-1	CNSY/S01-B01-01		10-06-93/0820	CNS06
	CNSY/S01-B01-02		10-06-93/0840	
PARAMETER		45655-1	45655-2	
	hloromethane, ug/kg dw		5.70	
1,1,2-Tri	ichloroethane, ug/kg dw	5.70	5.7U	
Benzene,	ug/kg dw	5.70	5.70	
Cis-1,3-1	Dichloropropene, ug/kg dw	5.70	5.7 0	
	n, ug/kg dw	5.7 0	5.70	
	ne, ug/kg dw	57 0	570	
-	-2-pentanone (MIBK), ug/kg dw	57 0	570	
	proethene, ug/kg dw	5.7 0	5 . 7 0	
	ug/kg dw	5.7 0	5.70	
	nzene, ug/kg dw	5.7 0	6.0	
_	zene, ug/kg dw	5.7 0	5.7 0	
_	ug/kg dw	5.7 0	5.70	
_	ug/kg dw	5.7 0	5.7U	
_	e - Toluene-d8	69 🕏	72 🕏	
_	e - 4-Bromofluorobenzene	66 ₺	69 t	
-	e - 1,2-Dichloroethane-d4	69 🛊	63 🛊	
Date Anal	lyzed	10.17.93	10.17.93	

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DEDUDA	OF	RESULTS	

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	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION , SOLID OR SEMISOLID			
45655-2	CNSY/S01-B01-01 CNSY/S01-B01-02		10-06-93/0820 10-06-93/0840	CNS06
PARAMETER		45655-1	45655-2	
Semivolatil				
Phenol, ug	•	3800	3800	
	roethyl)ether, ug/kg dw	3800	3800	
	enol, ug/kg dw	3800	3800	
-	robenzene, ug/kg dw	3800	3800	
1,4-Dichlo	robenzene, ug/kg dw	3800	3800	
	robenzene, ug/kg dw	3800	3800	
2-Methylph	enol (o-cresol), ug/kg dw	3800	3800	
Bis(2-chlo	roisopropyl)ether, ug/kg dw	3800	3800	
3-Methylph	enol/4-Methylphenol(m&p-cresol), ug/kg dw	3800	3800	
N-Nitroso-	di-n-propylamine, ug/kg dw	3800	380℧	
Hexachloro	ethane, ug/kg dw	3800	380U	
Nitrobenze	ne, ug/kg dw	380℧	380℧	
Isophorone	, ug/kg dw	3800	380U	
2-Nitrophe	nol, ug/kg dw	3800	380U	
	ylphenol, ug/kg dw	3800	3800	
	roethoxy)methane, ug/kg dw	3800	3800	
	rophenol, ug/kg dw	3800	380U	
	hlorobenzene, ug/kg dw	3800	380℧	
•	e, ug/kg dw	3800	3800	
	iline, ug/kg dw	750℧	750℧	
	butadiene, ug/kg dw	3800	380℧	
4-Chloro-3	-methylphenol, ug/kg dw	3800	380℧	

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LOG NO: \$3-45655

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Purchase Order: 041100/93

5720 Summer Trees Dr. Suite 8 Memphis, TN 38134

Project: CTO-029 (SDG CNS06/CNS07)

Sampled By: Client

REPORT OF RESULTS

			DATE/	
	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION , SOLID OR SEMISON			SDG#
	CNSY/S01-B01-01	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	10-06-93/0820	
45655-2	CNSY/S01-B01-02		10-06-93/0840	CNS06
PARAMETER		45655-1	45655-2	
2-Methylna	aphthalene, ug/kg dw		3800	
Hexachlor	ocyclopentadiene, ug/kg dw	3800	3800	
2,4,6-Tri	chlorophenol, ug/kg dw	3800	3800	
2,4,5-Tric	chlorophenol, ug/kg dw	19000	19000	
2-Chlorona	aphthalene, ug/kg dw	3800	3800	
2-Nitroan:	iline, ug/kg dw	19000	19000	
Dimethylph	nthalate, ug/kg dw	3800	380℧	
Acenaphthy	ylene, ug/kg dw	3800	3800	
3-Nitroan:	iline, ug/kg dw	19000	19000	
Acenaphthe	ene, ug/kg dw	3800	3800	
2,4-Dinita	rophenol, ug/kg dw	19000	19000	
4-Nitrophe	enol, ug/kg dw	19000	1900 0	
	ran, ug/kg dw	3800	380℧	
	rotoluene, ug/kg dw	3800	3800	
2,6-Dinita	rotoluene, ug/kg dw	3800	380℧	
Diethylpht	thalate, ug/kg dw	3800	380℧	
-	nenyl-phenyl ether, ug/kg dw	3800	3800	
Fluorene,	• •	3800	3800	
	iline, ug/kg dw	1900℧	19000	
	ro-2-methylphenol, ug/kg dw	19000	1900℧	
	diphenylamine/Diphenylamine, ug/kg dw	3800	380℧	
	enyl-phenyl-ether, ug/kg dw	3800	380℧	
Hexachloro	obenzene, ug/kg dw	380℧	380℧	

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Mr. Paul Stoddard EnSafe/Allen & Hoshall 5720 Summer Trees Dr. Suite 8

Memphis, TN 38134

Purchase Order: 041100/93

Project: CTO-029 (SDG CNS06/CNS07)

Sampled By: Client

DEDUBLE	OF	RESULTS

LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION , SOLID OR SEMISOL	ID SAMPLES	DATE/ TIME SAMPLED	SDG#
45655-1	CNSY/S01-B01-01		10-06-93/0820	
	CNSY/S01-B01-02		10-06-93/0840	
PARAMETER		45655-1	45655-2	
Pentachlor	ophenol, ug/kg dw		19000	
Phenanthre	ne, ug/kg dw -	3800	3800	
Anthracene,	ug/kg dw	3800	3800	
	ohthalate, ug/kg dw	380℧	3800	
	ie, ug/kg dw	3800	3800	
Pyrene, ug,	_	3800	380U	
	phthalate, ug/kg dw	3800	380℧	
	probenzidine, ug/kg dw	7500	750℧	
	hracene, ug/kg dw	3800		
_	hexyl)phthalate, ug/kg dw		3800	
Chrysene, t			3800	
	ohthalate, ug/kg dw		3800	
	oranthene, ug/kg dw		3800	
Carbazole,	-		3800	
	ioranthene, ug/kg dw		3800	
	rene, ug/kg dw	₹ 3800		
	3-cd) pyrene, ug/kg dw	3800		
	anthracene, ug/kg dw	3800		
	i)perylene, ug/kg dw	3800		
-	Phenol d 5	63 %		
	2-Fluorophenol		75 🕏	
	· 2,4,6-Tribromophenol		105 %	
	Nitrobenzene d-5		83 %	
_	2-Fluorobiphenyl		80 🕏	
Surrogate -	* *	79 %		
Date Extrac			10.13.93	
Date Analyz	ea	10.20.93	10.20.93	

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Purchase Order: 041100/93

Project: CTO-029 (SDG CNS06/CNS07)

Sampled By: Client

ひにひつりか	OF	RESULTS

LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION ,	SOLID OR	SRMISOLID	SAMPLES	DATE/ TIME SAMPLED	SDG#
45655-1	CNSY/S01-B01-01				10-06-93/0820	CNS06
	CNSY/S01-B01-02				10-06-93/0840	
						••••
PARAMETER					45655-2	
Pesticides						
alpha-BHC,				1.90	1.90	
beta-BHC, u				1.90		
delta-BHC,	- : -			1.90		
gamma - BHC,				1.90		
Heptachlor,	, ug/kg dw			1.90	1.90	
Aldrin, ug/	kg dw			1.90	1.90	
Heptachlor	epoxide, ug/kg dw			1.90	1.90	
Endosulfan	I, ug/kg dw			1.90	1.90	
Dieldrin, u	ıg/kg dw			3.70	3.70	
4,4'-DDE, u	ıg/kg dw			3.70	3.70	
Endrin, ug/	_			3.70	3.70	
	II, ug/kg dw			3.70	3.70	
4,4'-DDD, u	• •			3.70	3.70	
	sulfate, ug/kg dw			3.70	3.70	
4,4'-DDT, u				3.70	3.7 0	
	one, ug/kg dw			3.70		
-	or, ug/kg dw			190		
-	dane, ug/kg dw			1.90	-	
	rdane, ug/kg dw			1.90		
Toxaphene,				1900		
	l6, ug/kg dw 21, ug/kg dw			370	• • •	
A100101-122	ir, ug/kg aw			7 4 U	76 0	

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Project: CTO-029 (SDG CNS06/CNS07)

		REPORT O	F RESULTS			Page 7
					DATE/	
LOG NO SAMPL	E DESCRIPTION ,	SOLID OR	SKMISOLID	SAMPLES	TIME SAMPLED	SDG#
45655-1 CNSY/					10-06-93/0820	
45655-2 CNSY/	S01-B01 -02				10-06-93/0840	CNS06
PARAMETER	•••••			45655-1	45655-2	
Aroclor-1232, ug	_				370	
Aroclor-1242, ug, Aroclor-1248, ug,					370	
Aroclor-1254, ug,	_				370 370	
Aroclor-1260, ug,	-	•			37 0	
Endrin Aldehyde,	_				3.70 3.70	
% R Surrogate-TC					40 %	
% R Surrogate-DB6					40 %	
Date Extracted	-			10 11 02	10.11.93	
Date Analyzed					11.13.93	
Aluminum (6010)				11.13.93	11.13.93	
Aluminum (6010)	ma/ka dw			2500	4400	
Date Analyzed	,,				11.02.93	
Antimony (6010)				11.02.93	11.02.33	
Antimony (6010)	. ma/ka dw			5 7TN	5.70N	
Date Analyzed	,,				11.02.93	
Arsenic (7060)				22.02.33	1102.55	
Arsenic (7060), m	ng/kg dw			1.1TN	1.8N	
Date Analyzed					11.01.93	
Barium (6010)						
Barium (6010), mg	g/kg dw			7.0	14	
Date Analyzed					11.02.93	
Beryllium						
Beryllium (6010),	, mg/kg dw			0.570	0.570	
Date Analyzed				11.02.93	11.02.93	

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Project: CTO-029 (SDG CNS06/CNS07)

		REPORT OF RESULTS	DATE/	Page 8	
LOG NO SAMPLE	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION ,	SOLID OR SEMISOLID SAMPLES	TIME SAMPLED	SDG#	
45655-1 45655-2	CNSY/S01-B01-01 CNSY/S01-B01-02		10-06-93/0820 10-06-93/0840	CNS06 CNS06	
PARAMETER			1 45655-2		
Cadmium (6					
Cadmium (6010), mg/kg dw	0.57	0.570		
Date Anal Calcium (6	-	11.02.9	3 11.02.93		
	6010), mg/kg đw	290	0 38000		
Date Anal	yzed		3 11.02.93		
Chromium (6010)				
Chromium	(6010), mg/kg dw	3.	5 8.8		
Date Anal	yzed		3 11.02.93		
Cobalt (60	•				
	010), mg/kg dw	1.1	U 1.1U		
Date Anal	•	11.02.9	3 11.02.93		
Copper (60					
	010), mg/kg dw	2.80	n 3.5n		
Date Anal	-	11.02.9	3 11.02.93		
Iron (6010					
	0), mg/kg dw		4100		
Date Anal	•	11.02.9	3 11.02.93		
Lead (7421					
	1), mg/kg dw		N 5.4N		
Date Anal	-	11.03.9	3 11.03.93		
Magnesium					
Date Anal	(6010), mg/kg dw		840		
Date Mid!		11.02.9	3 11.02.93		

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Project: CTO-029 (SDG CNS06/CNS07)

		REPORT OF RESULTS			Page 9
				DATE/	
LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	SOLID OR SEMISOLID	SAMPLES	TIME SAMPLED	SDG#
	CNSY/S01-B01-01			10-06-93/0820	CNS06
	CNSY/S01-B01-02			10-06-93/0840	CNS06
PARAMETER			45655-1	45655-2	
Manganese					
Manganese	(6010), mg/kg dw		3.1	83	
Date Anal	yzed		11.02.93	11.02.93	
Mercury					
-	7470/7471), mg/kg dw			0.023N*	
Date Anal	•		10.20.93	10.20.93	
Nickel (60					
	010), mg/kg dw			4.9	
Date Anal	-		11.02.93	11.02.93	
Potassium	·				
	(6010), mg/kg dw			200	
Date Anal	-		11.02.93	11.02.93	
Selenium (
	(7740), mg/kg dw			5.7UN	
Date Anal Silver (60			11.01.93	11.02.93	
	010), mg/kg dw				
Date Anal				1.10	
Sodium (60	-		11.02.93	11.02.93	
	010) , mg/kg dw		5 252	220	
Date Anal				230 11.02.93	
Thallium (_		11.02.33	11.02.73	
-	(7841) , mg/kg dw		1 1770	1.10WN	
Date Anal			11.03.93		

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Project: CTO-029 (SDG CNS06/CNS07)

	REPORT	OF RESULTS		Page 10
	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION , SOLID OF			
45655-1 45655-2	CNSY/S01-B01-01 CNSY/S01-B01-02		10-06-93/08 10-06-93/08	20 CNS06 40 CNS06
PARAMETER		45655-1	45655-2	
Vanadium (60 Vanadium (60 Date Analy: Zinc (6010) Zinc (6010) Date Analy: Cyanide	010) 6010), mg/kg dw zed), mg/kg dw zed otal (9011/9012), mg/kg dw zed	1.6 11.02.93 7.1N 11.02.93 1.1UN* 10.17.93	8.5 11.02.93 9.4N 11.02.93 1.1UN* 10.17.93	
rercent Sol	lds, *	88	88	



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Project: CTO-029 (SDG CNS14)

Purchase Order: 041100/93

	REPORT	OF RESULTS		D.M.D. /	Page 1
LOG NO SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	, SOLID OR	SEMISOLID	SAMPLES	DATE/ TIME SAMPLED	SDG#
46088A-1 CNSY/S01-B02-01				10-27-93/1500	CNS14
46088A-2 CNSY/S01-B02-02				10-27-93/1510	CNS14
46088A-3 CNSY/S06-B25-1D				10-27-93/1220	CNS14
46088A-4 CNSY/S06-B27-2D				10-27-93/0910	CNS14
46088A-5 CNSY/S08-B25-1D				10-28-93/0800	
PARAMETER	46088A-1	46088A-2	46088A-3	46088A-4	
Volatiles by GC/MS (8240)	•••••				
Chloromethane, ug/kg dw	120	150	59U*F34	22U	110
Bromomethane, ug/kg dw	12 U	15U	59U	22U	110
Vinyl Chloride, ug/kg dw	120	150	59U	22U	11U
Chloroethane, ug/kg dw	12U	150	590	22U	110
Methylene Chloride	1.8J	7.70	290	110	5.6U
(Dichloromethane), ug/kg dw					
Acetone, ug/kg dw	90	110	110J	1100	56
Carbon Disulfide, ug/kg dw	5.9U	2.0J	290	14	5.6U
1,1-Dichloroethene, ug/kg dw	5.9 U	7.70	290	11 U	5.6U
1,1-Dichloroethane, ug/kg dw	5.9 U	7. 7 0	29ט	110	5.6U
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene, ug/kg dw	5.9U	7.70	. 29U	11U	5.60
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethene, ug/kg	dw 5.9℧	7.70	2 9 U	110	5. 6U
Chloroform, ug/kg dw	5.9 0	7.70	290	110	5 . 6 U
1,2-Dichloroethane, ug/kg dw	5.90	7.70	290	11 U	5.6U
2-Butanone (MEK), ug/kg dw	3.3J	770	13Ј	93J	7.8J
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, ug/kg d		8.3	8.6J	3.9J	2.9J
Carbon Tetrachloride, ug/kg dw	5.9 U	7.70	290	11U	5.60
Vinyl Acetate, ug/kg dw	120	150	590	220	110

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5720 Summer Trees Dr. Suite 8 Memphis, TN 38134

Project: CTO-029 (SDG CNS14)

		REPORT (OF RESULTS			Page 2
					DATE/	_
LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION ,	SOLID OR	SEMISOLID	SAMPLES	TIME SAMPLED	SDG#
46088A-1	CNSY/S01-B02-01				10-27-93/150	0 CNS14
46088A-2	CNSY/S01-B02-02				10-27-93/151	.0 CNS14
46088A-3	CNSY/S06-B25-1D				10-27-93/122	0 CNS14
46088A-4	CNSY/S06-B27-2D				10-27-93/091	.0 CNS14
46088A-5	CNSY/S08-B25-1D			,	10-28-93/080	0 CNS14
PARAMETER		46088A-1	46088A-2	46088A-3	46088A-4	46088A-5
Bromodichle	oromethane, ug/kg dw	5.9U	7. 7 U	290	110	5.6U
	trachloroethane,	5.9T	7. 7 U	290	11U	5.60
ug/kg dw	•					
1,2-Dichlo	ropropane, ug/kg dw	5. 9U	7.70	29Π	110	5.6U
	Dichloropropene,	5.9U	7.70	290	110	5.60
ug/kg dw						
Trichloroet	thene, ug/kg dw	5.9U	7.70	290	110	5.60
	oromethane, ug/kg dw	5.9 ប	7.70	290	110	5.60
	nloroethane, ug/kg dw	5.9 t	7.70	29 ט	110	5.6T
Benzene, ug		5.9U	7.70	29U	110	5.6Ü
	chloropropene, ug/kg o	dw 5.9U	7. 7 U	290	110	5.6U
Bromoform,		5.9U	7. 7 U	290	110	5.6 0
2-Hexanone		59U	77 U	290U	1100	56U
4-Methyl-2	_	59 U	770	2900	1100	560
(MIBK), ug	-					
	oethene, ug/kg dw	5.90	7.70	29U	110	5.6Ü
Toluene, ug		2.9J	8.9	5.2J	3.9J	1.53
	ene, ug/kg dw	29	. 39	290	110	5 . 6 U
_	ie, ug/kg dw	5.90	7.70	29 U	110	5.60
Styrene, ug		5.90	7.70	29U	110	5.6U
Xylenes, ug	_	2.6J	5.0J	7.6J	3.3J	1.7J
	Toluene-d8	109 %	120 %	97 %	119 %	94 %
	4-Bromofluorobenzene		86 %	79 %	83 %	79 %
	1,2-Dichloroethane-d		95 %	89 🕏	96 %	92 🖁
Date Analyz	ed 1	.1.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.10.93	11.09.93

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Memphis, TN 38134

Project: CTO-029 (SDG CNS14)

		REPORT	OF RESULTS			Page 3
LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	, SOLID OR	SEMISOLID	SAMPLES	DATE/ TIME SAMPLED	SDG#
46088A-1	CNSY/S01-B02-01		,		10-27-93/1500	CNS14
46088A-2	CNSY/S01-B02-02				10-27-93/1510	CNS14
46088A-3	CNSY/S06-B25-1D				10-27-93/1220	CNS14
46088A-4	CNSY/S06-B27-2D				10-27-93/0910	CNS14
46088A-5	CNSY/S08-B25-1D				10-28-93/0800	CNS14
PARAMETER		46088A-1	46088A-2	4608 8A -3	46088A-4	46088A-5
Semivolatile	es (8270)				**	
Phenol, ug,	/kg dw	3800	500U	3800	730U	3600
bis(2-Chlor	roethyl)ether, ug/kg	dw 380U	500U	380U	730 U	360U
2-Chlorophe	enol, ug/kg dw	3800	500U	3800	730U	3600
1,3-Dichlor	robenzene, ug/kg dw	3800	500 U	380℧	730 0	360U
1,4-Dichlor	robenzene, ug/kg dw	3800	500U	380U	730 U	360U
	robenzene, ug/kg dw	3800	500U	3800	730U	3600
2-Methylphe ug/kg dw	enol (o-cresol),	3800	50 0 U	3800	730U	3600
Bis(2-chlor , ug/kg dw	roisopropyl)ether	38ÓΩ	500U	3800	7300	360 U
	enol/4-Methylphen esol), ug/kg dw	3800	500U	380U	730ប	3600
N-Nitroso-o	di-n-propylamine,	3800	5000	3800	7300	360U
Hexachloro	ethane, ug/kg dw	3800	500 U	3800	730U	3600
Nitrobenzer	ne, ug/kg dw	3800	500U	3800	730U	360U
Isophorone,	- · · · ·	3800	500 U	3800	730 U	3600
_	nol, ug/kg dw	3800	500Ŭ	3800	7300	3600
2,4-Dimethy	lphenol, ug/kg dw	3 80 U	500U	3800	730U	360U

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Project: CTO-029 (SDG CNS14)

		REPORT	OF RESULTS			Page 4
					DATE/	
LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION ,	SOLID OR	SEMISOLID	SAMPLES	TIME SAMPLED	SDG#
46088A-1	CNSY/S01-B02-01				10-27-93/1500	CNS14
46088A-2	CNSY/S01-B02-02				10-27-93/1510	CN\$14
46088A-3	CNSY/S06-B25-1D				10-27-93/1220	CNS14
46088A-4	CNSY/S06-B27-2D				10-27-93/0910	CNS14
46088A-5	CNSY/S08-B25-1D				10-28-93/0800	CNS14
PARAMETER	4	6088A-1	46088A-2	46088A-3	46088A-4	46088A-5
bis(2-Chlor ug/kg dw	roethoxy) methane,	3800	5000	3800	7300	3600
2,4-Dichlor	cophenol, ug/kg dw	3800	500U	380U	7300	360U
1,2,4-Trich	nlorobenzene, ug/kg dw	3800	500U	380U	730U	360U
Naphthalene	e, ug/kg dw	3800	50 0 U	380U	730 U	360U
4-Chloroani	lline, ug/kg dw	7 7 0U	10000	7 60 U	1500U	720U
Hexachlorok	outadiene, ug/kg dw	380U	500U	380U	730U	3600
4-Chloro-3	methylphenol, ug/kg d	w 380U	50 0 U	380U	730U	360U
2-Methylnar	hthalene, ug/kg dw	3800	500 U	380U	730U	360U
Hexachlorod	cyclopentadiene,	3800	500U	3800	730U	360U
T -	nlorophenol, ug/kg dw	3800	500U	3800	730U	360U
	lorophenol, ug/kg dw	20000	2600U	20000	38000	1900U
	ohthalene, ug/kg dw	380U	500U	380U	730U	360U
	line, ug/kg dw	20000	2600U	20000	38000	19000
	halate, ug/kg dw	3800	5000	3800		360U
	lene, ug/kg dw	3800	500U	3800	730U	360U
	line, ug/kg dw	2000U	2600U	20000	3800U	19000
Acenaphther	ne, ug/kg dw	380U	500U	3800	7300	360U
2,4-Dinitro	ophenol, ug/kg dw	20000	2600 U	20000	38000	19000

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Project: CTO-029 (SDG CNS14)

		REPORT (OF RESULTS			Page 5
LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	, SOLID OR	SEMISOLID	SAMPLES	DATE/ TIME SAMPLED	SDG#
46088A-1	CNSY/S01-B02-01		·		10-27-93/150	0 CNS14
	CNSY/S01-B02-02				10-27-93/151	CNS14
46088A-3	CNSY/S06-B25-1D				10-27-93/1220	CNS14
46088A-4	CNSY/S06-B27-2D				10-27-93/091	CNS14
46088A-5	CNSY/S08-B25-1D				10-28-93/080	0 CNS14
PARAMETER		46088A-1	46088A-2	46088A-3	46088A-4	46088A-5
4-Nitrophen	iol, ug/kg dw	20000	26000	20000	38000	19000
Dibenzofura	ın, ug/kg dw	3800	500U	3800	7300	360U
2,4-Dinitro	toluene, ug/kg dw	3800	500U	3800	73 0 U	3600
2,6-Dinitro	toluene, ug/kg dw	380U	500U	3800	730 U	3600
Diethylphth	alate, ug/kg dw	380U	500U	3800	730 U	360U
4-Chlorophe ether, ug/		3800	5000	3800	730 U	3600
Fluorene, u	-	3800	500U	3800	730U	360U
	ine, ug/kg dw	20000	2600U	20000	38000	19000
4,6-Dinitro ug/kg dw	-2-methylphenol,	20000	26000	2000Մ	38000	19000
N-Nitrosodi enylamine,	phenylamine/Diph ug/kg dw	3800	5000	3800	7300	3600
4-Bromophen ug/kg dw	yl-phenyl-ether,	3800	5000	3800	7300	3600
Hexachlorob	enzene, ug/kg dw	3800	500 U	3800	7300	360U
Pentachloro	phenol, ug/kg dw	20000	2600U	20000	38000	19000
Phenanthren	e, ug/kg dw	100J	500U	3800	660J	100J
Anthracene,	ug/kg dw	3800	500U	3800	200J	360U
Di-n-butylp	hthalate, ug/kg dw	3800	500U	3800	7300	360U

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	REPORT	OF RESULTS		/	Page 6
LOG NO SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	, SOLID OR		SAMPLES	DATE/ TIME SAMPLED	SDG#
46088A-1 CNSY/S01-B02-01				10-27-93/1500	CNS14
46088A-2 CNSY/S01-B02-02				10-27-93/1510	CNS14
46088A-3 CNSY/S06-B25-1D				10-27-93/1220	CNS14
46088A-4 CNSY/S06-B27-2D				10-27-93/0910	CNS14
46088A-5 CNSY/S08-B25-1D				10-28-93/0800	CNS14
PARAMETER		46088A-2	46088A-3	46088A-4	46088A-5
Fluoranthene, ug/kg dw	240J	5000	220J	1200	210J
Pyrene, ug/kg đw	300J	5000	120J	1700	230J
Butylbenzylphthalate, ug/kg dw	3800	5000	3800	730 U	360U
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine, ug/kg	dw 770U	10000	760U	73 0 U	720U
Benzo(a)anthracene, ug/kg dw	120J	500 U	380U	820	360U
<pre>bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate, ug/kg dw</pre>	3800	5000	3800	730U	360U
Chrysene, ug/kg dw	140J	5000	3800	850	68J
Di-n-octylphthalate, ug/kg dw	380U	5000	3800	- 730U	360U
Benzo(b) fluoranthene, ug/kg dw	150J	5000	69J	910	360U
Carbazole, ug/kg dw	3800	500 0	3800	93J	3600
Benzo(k)fluoranthene, ug/kg dw	67J	50 0 ଫ	380 U	3705	360U
Benzo(a)pyrene, ug/kg dw	110 J	500t	380U	720J	360U
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, ug/kg		500 U	3800	430J	3600
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene, ug/kg d		500 U	380U	140J	3600
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene, ug/kg dw		500 U	380U	390J	360U ·
Surrogate - Phenol d 5	99 🕏	105 %	106 %	98 %	112 %
Surrogate - 2-Fluorophenol	84 %	89 %	86 %	82 %	95 %
Surrogate - 2,4,6-Tribromophen		71 %	58 %	69 %	69 %
Surrogate - Nitrobenzene d-5	97 %	99 %	98 %	90 %	103 %
Surrogate - 2-Fluorobiphenyl	95 %	96 %	152 😵	90 %	99 %
Surrogate - Terphenyl	111 %	108 🖁	90 😵	96 %	108 %
Date Extracted	11.02.93	11.02.93	11.02.93		11.02.93
Date Analyzed	11.08.93	11.08.93	11.08.93	11.08.93	11.08.93

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		REPORT (OF RESULTS		Dame /	Page 7
LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	, SOLID OR	SEMISOLID	SAMPLES	DATE/ TIME SAMPLED	SDG#
46088A-1	CNSY/S01-B02-01				10-27-93/150	O CNS14
46088A-2	CNSY/S01-B02-02				10-27-93/1510	
46088A-3	CNSY/S06-B25-1D				10-27-93/1220	
46088A-4	CNSY/S06-B27-2D			•	10-27-93/0910	
46088A-5	CNSY/S08-B25-1D				10-28-93/080	CNS14
PARAMETER		46088A-1	46088A-2	46088A-3	46088A-4	46088A-5
Pesticides	(8080)					• • • • • • • • •
alpha-BHC,	ug/kg dw	2.00	2.60	2.0U	3.8U	1.90
beta-BHC, 1	ug/kg dw	2.00	2.6U	2.00	3.8U	1.90
delta-BHC,	ug/kg dw	2.00	2.60	2.00	3.80	1.90
gamma-BHC,	ug/kg dw	2.00	2.60	2.00	3.80	1.90
Heptachlor	, ug/kg dw	2.00	2.6U	2.0U	3.8U	1.9U
Aldrin, ug,	/kg dw	2.00	2.6U	2.0U	3.80	1.90
Heptachlor	epoxide, ug/kg dw	2.00	2.6U	2.00	3.8U	1.90
Endosulfan	I, ug/kg dw	2.00	2.60	2.00	3.80	1.9U
Dieldrin, u	ug/kg dw	3.9 U	5.1U	3.9℧	7.30	3.70
4,4'-DDE, t	ug/kg dw	4.1	5.1U	43D	13	3.7U
Endrin, ug,	/kg dw	3.90	5.1U	3.9U	7.30	3.7U
Endosulfan	II, ug/kg dw	3.9U	5.1 0	. 3.9U	7.3U	3.70
4,4'-DDD, t		3.90	5.1 U	13P	150D	3.7U
	sulfate, ug/kg dw	3.90	5.1 U	3.90	7.30	3.7U
4,4'-DDT, u		12P	5.1 U	32DP	74	3.7U
	one, ug/kg dw	3.9℧	5.1 U	3.9U	7.30	3.70
	or, ug/kg dw	200	26 U	200	38 U	19 U
	rdane, ug/kg dw	2.00	2.60	3.8	7.2	1.9 U
gamma-Chlor	rdane, ug/kg dw	2.00	2.60	9.5	9.3P	1.90

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		REPORT (OF RESULTS		D1000 /	Page 8
LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	, SOLID OR	SEMISOLID	SAMPLES	DATE/ TIME SAMPLED	SDG#
46088A-1	CNSY/S01-B02-01			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	10-27-93/150	0 CNS14
46088A-2	CNSY/S01-B02-02				10-27-93/151	.0 CNS14
46088A-3	CNSY/S06-B25-1D				10-27-93/122	0 CNS14
46088A-4	CNSY/S06-B27-2D				10-27-93/091	0 CNS14
46088A-5	CNSY/S08-B25-1D				10-28-93/080	0 CNS14
PARAMETER			46088A-2	46088A-3	46088A-4	46088A-5
Toxaphene,	ug/kg dw	2000	260U	2000	3800	1900
Aroclor-101	l6, ug/kg dw	390	510	39U	73 U	3 7 0
Aroclor-122	21, ug/kg dw	79U	1000	79 T	1500	74U
Aroclor-123	32, ug/kg dw	390	51 U	390	730	3 7 0
Aroclor-124	12, ug/kg dw	390	51 U	390	730	3 7 U
Aroclor-124	18, ug/kg dw	390	510	390	73U	370
Aroclor-125	64, ug/kg dw	390	510	390	73 U	37U
Aroclor-126	50, ug/kg dw	390	510	390	73U	3 7 U
Endrin Alde	hyde, ug/kg dw	3.9U	5.10	3.90	7.3U	3.70
% R Surroga	te-TCX	85 %	60 %	5 2 %	61 %	85 %
% R Surroga	te-DBC	40 %	5.0 %Z	74 %	27 %Z	24 %Z
Date Extrac	ted .	11.03.93	11.03.93	11.03.93	11.03.93	11.03.93
Date Analyz		12.07.93	12.07.93	12.04.93	12.07.93	12.07.93
Aluminum (60	010)					
Aluminum (6	5010) , mg/kg dw	7630	6050	6170	29100	1160
Date Analyz	ed	11.08.93	11.08.93	11.08.93	11.08.93	11.08.93
Antimony (60						
Antimony (6	(010) , mg/kg dw	17.5N*	7.7UN*	5.9 UN *	11.2UN*	5.6UN*
Date Analyz		11.08.93	11.08.93	11.08.93	11.08.93	11.08.93
Arsenic (706						
	60), mg/kg dw	9.4	15.3U	4.7	24.3	6.1
Date Analyz	ed	11.05.93	11.09.93	11.05.93	11.08.93	11.05.93

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		REPORT (OF RESULTS		DATE/	Page 9
LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	, SOLID OR	SEMISOLID			
46088A-1	CNSY/S01-B02-01		,		10-27-93/150	
46088A-2	CNSY/S01-B02-02				10-27-93/151	.0 CNS14
46088A-3	CNSY/S06-B25-1D				10-27-93/122	0 CNS14
46088A-4	CNSY/S06-B27-2D				10-27-93/091	.0 CNS14
	CNSY/S08-B25-1D				10-28-93/080	00 CNS14
					46088A-4	46088A-5
Barium (6010						
Barium (601	D), ma/ka dw	98.4	10.0	22.4	43.2	6.2
Date Analys	LO), mg/kg dw zed	11.08.93	11.08.93	11.08.93	11.08.93	11.08.93
Beryllium						
-	(6010), mg/kg dw	0.590	0.770	0.590	1.4	0.560
Date Analyz					11.08.93	
Cadmium (601						
Cadmium (60)10), mg/kg dw	1.2	0.770	1.1	1.10	0.560
Date Analyz	zed	11.08.93	11.08.93	11.08.93	11.08.93	11.08.93
Calcium (601	LO)					
Calcium (60	110), mg/kg đw	38100*	254000*	18500*	18400*	255000*
Date Analyz	ed .	11.08.93	11.08.93	11.08.93	11.08.93	11.08.93
Chromium (60						
	5010), mg/kg dw	38.7	53.0	95.0	49.3	6.0
Date Analyz		11.08.93	11.08.93	11.08.93	11.08.93	11.08.93
Cobalt (6010						
	.0), mg/kg dw	1.9		2.7	9.9	2.4
Date Analyz		11.08.93	11.08.93	11.08.93	11.08.93	11.08.93
Copper (6010						
	.0), mg/kg dw				34.8N	
Date Analyz	ed	11.08.93		11.08.93	11.08.93	

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LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	, SOLID OR	SEMISOLID		DATE/ TIME SAMPLE	
46088A-1	CNSY/S01-B02-01				10-27-93/150	
46088A-2	CNSY/S01-B02-02				10-27-93/15	10 CNS14
46088A-3	CNSY/S06-B25-1D				10-27-93/122	20 CNS14
46088A-4	CNSY/S06-B27-2D				10-27-93/09	10 CNS14
	CNSY/S08-B25-1D				10-28-93/080	00 CNS14
PARAMETER		46088A-1	46088A-2	46088A-3	46088A-4	46088A-5
Iron (6010)			• • • • • • • • •			
Iron (6010), mg/kg dw	8470	5180	13200	38000	3250
Date Analy					11.08.93	
Lead (7421)						
Lead (7421), mg/kg dw	228N	10.4N	13.1N	64.9	11.4
Date Analy		11.08.93	11.17.93	11.17.93	11.17.93	11.17.93
Magnesium (6010)					
Magnesium	(6010), mg/kg dw	1420	7040	645	6270	2500
Date Analy	zed	11.08.93	11.08.93	11.08.93	11.08.93	11.08.93
Manganese (6010)					
_	(6010), mg/kg dw	109N	40.0N	72.9N	716N	136N
Date Analy	zed .	11.08.93	11.08.93	11.08.93	11.08.93	11.08.93
Mercury						
	470/7471), mg/kg dw					
Date Analy		11.05.93	11.03.93	11.03.93	11.03.93	11.03.93
Nickel (601						
	10), mg/kg dw				16.4	
Date Analy		11.08.93	11.08.93	11.08.93	11.08.93	11.08.93
Potassium (· ·					
	(6010), mg/kg dw				3170	
Date Analy:	zed 	11.08.93	11.08.93	11.08.93	11.08.93	11.08.93

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Project: CTO-029 (SDG CNS14)

		REPORT (OF RESULTS		DAME /	Page 11
LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	, SOLID OR	SEMISOLID	SAMPLES	DATE/ TIME SAMPLED	SDG#
46088A-1	CNSY/S01-B02-01				10-27-93/150	
46088A-2	CNSY/S01-B02-02				10-27-93/151	
46088A-3	CNSY/S06-B25-1D				10-27-93/122	0 CNS14
46088A-4	CNSY/S06-B27-2D				10-27-93/091	0 CNS14
46088A-5	CNSY/S08-B25-1D				10-28-93/080	0 CNS14
PARAMETER		46088A-1	46088A-2	46088A-3	46088A-4	46088A-5
Selenium (77	7 4 0)					• • • • • • • •
	7740), mg/kg dw	1.2UN	7.7UWN	5.9UWN	11.2UWN	5.6UWN
Date Analyz			11.08.93			
Silver (6010						
	10), mg/kg dw	1.20	1.50	1.20	2.2U	1.10
Date Analys		11.08.93	11.08.93	11.08.93	11.08.93	11.08.93
Sodium (6010						
	LO) , mg/kg dw	252	1000	58.9U	3570	374
Date Analyz		11.08.93	11.08.93	11.08.93		11.08.93
Thallium (78						
Thallium (7	7841) , mg/kg dw	1.20	7.70	1.20	2.20	5.6U
Date Analyz		11.12.93	11.12.93			11.12.93
Vanadium (60						
	5010), mg/kg dw	55.0	30.2	17.5	76.2	5.2
Date Analyz	zed	11.08.93	11.08.93	11.08.93	11.08.93	11.08.93
Zinc (6010)						
Zinc (6010)	, mg/kg dw	369	65.3	28.1	142	25.8
Date Analyz	zed	11.08.93	11.08.93	11.08.93	11.08.93	11.08.93
Cyanide						•
Cyanide, To	otal	1.2UN	1.5UN	1.2UN	2.2UN	1.1 UN
(9011/9012	2), mg/kg dw					
Date Analyz	zed	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.10.93	11.10.93

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		REPORT	OF RESULTS			Page 12
					DATE/	
LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	, SOLID O	R SEMISOLID	SAMPLES	TIME SAMPLED	SDG#
		<i></i> .				· · · · · · · · · · · ·
46088A-1	CNSY/S01-B02-01		•		10-27-93/1500	CNS14
46088A-2	CNSY/S01-B02-02				10-27-93/1510	CNS14
46088A-3	CNSY/S06-B25-1D				10-27-93/1220	CNS14
46088A-4	CNSY/S06-B27-2D				10-27-93/0910	CNS14
46088A-5	CNSY/S08-B25-1D				10-28-93/0800	CNS14
				• • • • • • • • •		
PARAMETER		46088A-1	46088A-2	46088A-3	46088A-4	46088A-5
D 0-1					45	
Percent Sol	ids, *	85	65	85	45	90

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				DATE/	
LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION ,	SOLID OR SEMISOLID	SAMPLES	TIME SAMPLED	SDG#
	CNSY/S02-B01-01			10-05-93/1350	
45616-2	CNSY/S02-B01-02			10-05-93/1355	CNS06
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
PARAMETER				45616-2	
Aluminum (6					
	6010) , mg/kg dw		4300	3300	
Date Analy				10.21.93	
Antimony (6				20.02.70	
_	6010) , mg/kg dw		6.1UN	5.6UN	
Date Analy	zed			10.21.93	
Arsenic (70	60)				
Arsenic (7	060), mg/kg dw		7.6N	1.3N	
Date Analy:	zed		10.22.93	10.21.93	
Barium (601	0)				
Barium (60:	10), mg/kg dw		38	18	
Date Analy:	zed		10.21.93	10.21.93	
Beryllium					
	(6010), mg/kg dw			0.560	
Date Analy:			10.21.93	10.21.93	
Cadmium (60:	-				
	010), mg/kg dw		1.7	0.560	
Date Analy:			10.21.93	10.21.93	
Calcium (60:					
	010), mg/kg dw			920	
Date Analy:			10.21.93	10.21.93	
Chromium (60					
	5010), mg/kg dw			4.6	
Date Analy:	zed 		10.21.93	10.21.93	

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		REPORT OF RESULTS			Page 2
		•		DATE/	
LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION ,	SOLID OR SEMISOLID	SAMPLES	TIME SAMPLE	D SDG#
	CNSY/S02-B01-01			10-05-93/13	
	CNSY/S02-B01-02				
PARAMETER			45616-1	45616-2	
Cobalt (601					
Cobalt (60)	10), mg/kg dw		3.9	1.10	
Date Analy	zed		10.21.93	10.21.93	
Copper (601	0)				
Copper (60)	10), mg/kg dw		44N	2.8UN	
Date Analy	zeđ		10.21.93	10.21.93	
Iron (6010)					
Iron (6010), mg/kg dw		21000	3200	
Date Analy	zed		10.21.93	10.21.93	
Lead (7421)					
Lead (7421), mg/kg dw		160N	2.3N	
Date Analy	zed		10.21.93	10.28.93	
Magnesium (6010)				
Magnesium	(6010), mg/kg dw	. •	530	230	
Date Analy:	zed .		10.21.93	10.21.93	
Manganese (6010)				
Manganese	(6010), mg/kg dw		81	61	
Date Analy:	zed		10.21.93	10.21.93	
Mercury					
Mercury (7	470/7471), mg/kg dw		0.11N*	0.024N*	
Date Analy:			10.20.93	10.20.93	
Nickel (601)					
	10), mg/kg dw		23	4.4U	
Date Analy:	zed			10.21.93	
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				



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LOG NO: S3-45616

Received: 06 OCT 93

Mr. Paul Stoddard EnSafe/Allen & Hoshall

Purchase Order: 041100/93

5720 Summer Trees Dr. Suite 8

Memphis, TN 38134

Project: CTO-029 (SDG CNS06)

		REPORT OF RESULTS			Page 3
				DATE/	
LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION ,	SOLID OR SEMISOLID	SAMPLES	TIME SAMPLED	SDG#
	CNSY/S02-B01-01	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		10-05-93/1350	
	CNSY/S02-B01-02			10-05-93/1355	
PARAMETER			45616-1	45616-2	
				•••••	
Potassium (-				
	(6010), mg/kg dw		180	110	
Date Analy:			10.21.93	10.21.93	
Selenium (7	-				
	7740), mg/kg dw			1.1UWN	
Date Analy:			10.22.93	10.22.93	
Silver (6010					
	lO), mg/kg dw			1.1U	
Date Analys			10.21.93	10.21.93	
Sodium (6010					
	LO) , mg/kg dw			5 6 U	
Date Analys			10.21.93	10.21.93	
Thallium (78	-				
	7841) , mg/kg dw			1.1UW	
Date Analy:			10.26.93	10.26.93	
Vanadium (60	-				
	5010), mg/kg dw			6.3	
Date Analy:	zed		10.21.93	10.21.93	
Zinc (6010)	,				
	, mg/kg dw			4.6N	
Date Analy:	zeđ		10.21.93	10.21.93	
Cyanide					
_	otal (9011/9012), mg/)	kg dw		1.1UN*	
Date Analy:			10.17.93	10.17.93	
Percent Soli			82		

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LOG NO: 83-45655

Received: 07 OCT 93

Purchase Order: 041100/93

Mr. Paul Stoddard EnSafe/Allen & Hoshall

5720 Summer Trees Dr. Suite 8

Memphis, TM 38134

Project: CTO-029 (SDG CME06/CMS07)

		REPORT	OF RESULTS			Page 15
					DATE/	
rog No	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	F , SOLID OF	SEELSOLLD	SARPLES	TIME SAMPL	ED SDG#
45655-8	CRSY/S02-B02-01				10-06-93/1	320 CM307
45655-9					10-06-93/1	
	CRSY/\$02-B08-02					110 (38807
	CNSY/S02-B03-01				10-06-93/1	
	CNSY/802-B09-01				-	345 CM807
	CMB1/804-B03-01				•	
ABAMETER		45655-8	45655-9	45655-10	45655-11	45655-12
Aluminum (
Aluminum	(6010) , mg/kg dw	6100	3200	2400	5600	2700
Date Anal			11.01.93		11.01.93	11.01.93
Antimony ((6010)					
Antimony	(6010) , mg/kg dw	5.80N	5.90N	5.3 0	5 . 4.CO	111
Date Anel	yzed	11.02.93	11.02.93	11.02.93	11.02.93	11.02.93
Arsenic (7	7060)				•	
Arsenic ((7060), mg/kg dw	3.2	1.5	2.10	2.8	12
Date Anal	ysed	11.02.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93
Barium (60	110)					
Barium (6	(010), mg/kg dw	15	12	10	15	51
Date Anal	ysed	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93
Beryllium						
	(6010), mg/kg dw		0.5 9 T			0. 56 0
Date Anal	-	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93
Cadmium (6						
	(6010), mg/kg dw		0. 58U		0.540	
Date Anal		11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93
Calcium (6	•					
	6010), mg/kg dw	92000		3100		1300
Date Anal	yzed			11.03.93		

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LOG NO: \$3-45655

Received: 07 OCT 93

Mr. Paul Stoddard RnSafe/Allen & Hoshall 5720 Summer Trees Dr. Suite & Memphis, TM 38134

Purchase Order: 041100/93

Project: CTO-029 (SDG CMS06/CMS07)

		REPORT	OF RESULTS			Page 1
LOG NO SAMP	LE DESCRIPTION	, SOLID OP	SEMISOLID	eamples	DATE/ TIME SAMPLE	SDG#
					•••••	• • • • • • • • • •
45655-8 CMSY					10-06-93/10:	
45655-9 CIS I	/502-B02-02.				10-06-93/10	
45655-10 CXSY	/802-B08-02				10-06-93/11	
5655-11 CMSY					10-06-93/13	
.5655-12 CMST	/S02-B09-01				10-06-93/13	
-ARAMETER		45655-8	45655-9	45655-10	45655-11	45655-12
Chromium (6010)						
Chromium (6010) Date Analysed	, mg/kg d v	23	5.6	3.9	12	34
Date Analysed		11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93
Cobalt (6010)						
Cobalt (6010), :	ng/kg dw	1.3	1.20	1.10	1.10	2.7
Date Analyzed		11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93
Copper (6010)						
Copper (6010), :	ng/kg dw					
Date Analyzed		11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93
Iron (6010)						
Iron (6010), mg, Date Analyzed	/kg dw	7200				11000
Date Analyzed		11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93
Lead (7421)						
Lead (7421), mg,	/kg dw	31M*	3.0M+	3.5 N ÷	17 N =	
Date Analyzed		11.03.93	11.04.93	11.03.93	11.01.93	11.01.93
Agnosium (6010)						
Magnesium (6010)		2800M	170 N			130M
Date Analyzed		11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93
langanese (6010)						
Manganese (6010)						
Date Analyzed		11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93

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LOG NO: 93-45655

Received: 07 OCT 93

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Memphis, TM 38134

Project: CTO-029 (SDG CMS06/CMS07)

		REPORT	OF RESULTS			Page 17
					DATE/	
LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	, SOLID OR	SENISOLID	SAMPLES	TIME SAMPLET	spg#
45655-8	CRSY/S02-B02-01				10-06-93/102	0 00807
45655-9	·				10-06-93/103	S C3507
	CREY/S02-B08-02				10-06-93/112	LG C36507
	CRSY/502-B03-01				10-06-93/133	5 25307
	CMSY/S02-B09-01				10-06-93/134	5 CHS07
ARAMETER			45655-9	45635-10	45655-11	45655-12
	••••••••••					
Mercury						
Mercury (7470/7471), mg/kg dw	0.027	0.022	0.018	0.031	0.11
Date Analy		10.22.93	10.22.93	10.22.93	10.22.93	10.22.93
Nickel (60)						
	010), mg/kg dw	13			4.30	
Date Analy	•	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93
Potassium	-					
	(6010), mg/kg dw		1200		260	
Date Analy		11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93
Selenium (7	-					
	(7740), mg/kg dw	10.29.93	1.20WM	1.1 UVA 10.29.93		1.1 UWW 10.29.93
Date Analy Silver (601	•	10.29.93	10.45.93	10.29.93	10.29.92	10.23.33
•)10), mg/kg dw	1.200	1 2776	1.100	2 2776	1.109
Date Analy		11.01.93				
Sodium (601		11.01.03	22.02.33	11.41.33	11.01.33	20.02.33
	olo), mg/kg dw	320	59	530	200	560
Date Analy		11.01.93	11.01.93		11.01.93	
Thallium (7					32.,42.00	
	(7841) , mg/kg dw	5.80M	1.2 UN	1.1000	1.1UWN	1.10WH
Date Analy				11.03.93		
			· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			

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LOG NO: 93-45655

Received: 07 OCT 93

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5720 Summer Trees Dr. Suite 8

Memphis, TN 38134

Project: CTO-029 (SDG CME06/CME07)

		REPOR	T OF RESULTS	}		Page 18
LOG NO SAN	MPLE DESCRIPTION	, south	OR SENTSOLID	SAMPLES	DATE/ TIME SAMPLA	ED SDG\$
45655-8 CM	ST/S02-B02-01				10-06-93/1	020 (38507
45655-9 CD	T/802-B02-02				10-06-93/1	035 (38307
45655-10 CM	FY/502-B08-02				10-06-93/1	110 CMS07
45655-11 CM	BY/\$02-B03- 01				10-06-93/1	335 C#\$07
5655-12 CM	SY/802-B09-01				-	345 CMS07
ARAMETER		45655-8	45655-9			45635-12
Vanadium (6010)			·			
Vanadium (6010	i), mag/kg dav		B.9			
Date Analyzed		11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93
Zinc (6010)						
Zinc (6010), s	ng/kg dw	49	4.4	4.0	. 95	340
Date Analyzed		11.02.93	11.02.93	11.02.93	11.02.93	11.02.93
Cyanide						
Cyanide, Total		1.200	1.200	1.10%	1.105	1.109
(9011/9012),	mg/kg av					
Date Analyzed	a .		10.17.93			
Percent Solida,	. * 	86		95	93	90

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LOG 180: 83-45675

Received: 08 OCT 93

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Purchase Order: 041100/93

5720 Summer Trees Dr. Suite 8 Memphis, TF 38134

Project: CTO-029 (SDG CMS06/CMS07/CMS09)

		REPORT	OF RESULTS	1		Page 10
					DATE/	
LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	, SOLID O	R SEMISOLID	SAMPLES	TIME SAMPL	KD SDG#
45675-5	CRSY/S02-B05-01				10-07-93/0	\$20 (385 07
45675-6	CRSY/S02-B05-02				10-07-93/0	840 08807
45675-7	CMSY/S02-B12-01				10-07-93/0	930 09807
5675-8	CMSY/S02-B12-02				10-07-93/0	945 CM907
	CNSY/S02-B13-01				10-07-93/1	415 CMS09
ARAMETER				45675-7	45675-8	45675-9
	010)		•••••			
Aluminum (6010) , mg/kg dw	5400	8300	5400	5300	1800
Date Analy:	- -			11.01.93		
Antimony (60	010)					
Antimony (6010), mg/kg dw	5.00 7	6.0 0 0	5 . 5UM	6.603	\$.5UH
Date Analy:	bet	11.01.93	11.04.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.02.93
Arsenic (706						
				3.6		
Date Analy:	red	10.29.93	11.03.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93
Barium (6010						
Barium (601	LO), mg/kg dw sed	35	26		9.2	
	sed	11.01.93	11.04.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.02.93
Beryllium						
Beryllium ((6010), mg/kg dw	0.5ស	0.600	0.550	0.860	0.550
Date Analys		11.01.93	11.04.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93
Cadmium (601	-					
	110), mg/kg dw	ं 0.5६च	0.600	2.8	0.880	0.550
Date Analys		11.01.93	11.04.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.02.93
Calcium (601	LO)			•		
Calcium (60	10), mg/kg dw	570	980 11.04.93	32000	210000	190000
A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR					11.03.93	11.02.93

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LOG NO: \$3-45675

Received: 08 OCT 93

Mr. Paul Stoddard EnSafe/Allen & Hoshall

Purchase Order: 041100/93

5720 Summer Trees Dr. Suita 8 Mamphis, TN 38134

Project: CTO-029 (SDG CMS06/CMS07/CMS09)

45675-5 CRBT/S02-R05-01 10-07-93/0820 CRS07 45675-6 CRBT/S02-R05-02 10-07-93/0840 CRS07 45675-7 CRBT/S02-R12-01 10-07-93/0930 CRE07 45675-8 CRST/S02-R12-02 10-07-93/0945 CRS07 5675-9 CRST/S02-R13-01 10-07-93/1415 CRE09 ARAMSTER 45675-5 45675-6 45675-7 45675-8 45675-9 Chromium (6010) mg/kg dw 4.6 16 18 62 13 Data Analysed 11.01.92 11.04.93 11.01.93 11.02.93 Cobalt (6010) chyr dw 1.1U 1.2U 2.0 1.8U 2.4 Data Analysed 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.01.93 11.01.93 11.02.93 Copper (6010) chyr dw 1.01 93 11.04.93 11.01.93 11.02.93 Copper (6010) mg/kg dw 1.01.93 11.04.93 11.01.93 11.01.93 11.02.93 Iron (6010) rm/kg dw 20 3.0U 34 13 19 Data Analysed 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.01.93 11.01.93 11.02.93 Iron (6010) rm/kg dw 4100 8400 9800 5700 3700 Data Analysed 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.01.93 11.01.93 11.02.93 Lead (7421) mg/kg dw 14M* 8.6M* 160M* 9.0M* 79M* Data Analysed 11.03.93 11.06.93 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.05.93 Lead (7421) Lead (7421) mg/kg dw 14M* 8.6M* 160M* 9.0M* 79M* Data Analysed 11.03.93 11.06.93 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.05.93 Magnasium (6010) mg/kg dw 300M 630M 700M 8000M 3000			REPORT	OF RESULTS			Page 11
### ##################################						DATE/	
45675-5 CRBY/S02-B05-01	LOG NO SAM	PLE DESCRIPTION	, SOLID OF	SEMISOLID	SAMPLES		D SDG#
#8675-7 CMSY/802-B12-01	45675-5 CRS	T/802-B05-01					
### ### ##############################	45675-6 CMB	Y/S02-B05-02				•	
45675-8 CMST/S02-B12-02 10-07-93/0945 CMS07 5675-9 CMST/S02-B13-01 10-07-93/1415 CMS09 -ARAMETER 45675-5 45675-6 45675-7 45675-8 45675-9 Chromium (6010) Chromium (6010), mg/kg dw 4.6 16 18 62 13 Date Analysed 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.01.93 11.01.93 11.02.93 Cobalt (6010) Cobalt (6010), mg/kg dw 1.1U 1.2U 2.0 1.2U 2.4 Date Analysed 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.01.93 11.02.93 Copper (6010) Copper (6010), mg/kg dw 20 3.0U 34 13 19 Date Analysed 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.01.93 11.02.93 Iron (6010) Iron (6010), mg/kg dw 4100 8400 9800 5700 3700 Date Analysed 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.01.93 11.01.93 11.02.93 Lead (7421) Lead (7421), mg/kg dw 148° 8.68° 1608° 9.00° 798° 798° Date Analysed 11.03.93 11.06.93 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.05.93 Magnesium (6010), mg/kg dw 3008 6308 7008 80000 3000	45675-7 CME	Y/802-B12-01				· · · ·	
ARAMETER 48675-5 45675-6 45675-7 45675-8 45675-9 Chromium (6010) Chromium (6010), mg/kg dw 4.6 16 18 62 13 Date Analysed 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.01.93 11.01.93 11.02.93 Cobalt (6010) Cobalt (6010), mg/kg dw 1.1U 1.2U 2.0 1.8U 2.4 Date Analysed 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.01.93 11.01.93 11.02.93 Copper (6010) Copper (6010), mg/kg dw 20 3.0U 34 13 19 Date Analysed 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.01.93 11.01.93 11.02.93 Iron (6010) Iron (6010) Iron (6010), mg/kg dw 4100 8400 9800 5700 3700 Date Analysed 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.01.93 11.01.93 11.02.93 Lead (7421) Lead (7421) Lead (7421), mg/kg dw 140° 8.65° 1600° 9.00° 790° 790° Date Analysed 11.03.93 11.06.93 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.05.93 Magnesium (6010) Magnesium (6010), mg/kg dw 3000 6300 7000 8000 3000						·	
######################################						10-07-93/14	15 CNE09
Chromium (6010) Chromium (6010), mg/kg dw 4.6 16 18 62 13 Date Analysed 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.01.93 11.01.93 11.02.93 Cobalt (6010) Cobalt (6010), mg/kg dw 1.1U 1.2U 2.0 1.8U 2.4 Date Analysed 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.01.93 11.01.93 11.02.93 Copper (6010) Copper (6010), mg/kg dw 20 3.0U 34 13 19 Date Analysed 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.01.93 11.01.93 11.02.93 Iron (6010) Iron (6010) Iron (6010), mg/kg dw 4100 8400 9800 5700 3700 Date Analysed 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.01.93 11.01.93 11.02.93 Lead (7421) Lead (7421) Lead (7421), mg/kg dw 14M* 8.6M* 160M* 9.0M* 79M* Date Analysed 11.03.93 11.06.93 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.05.93 Magnesium (6010) Magnesium (6010), mg/kg dw 300M 630M 700M 8000M 3000	ADAMETER		45675-5	45675-6	45675-7	45675-8	45675-9
Chromium (6010), mg/kg dw 4.6 16 18 62 13 Date Analyzed 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.01.93 11.01.93 11.02.93 Cobalt (6010) Cobalt (6010), mg/kg dw 1.1U 1.2U 2.0 1.8U 2.4 Date Analyzed 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.01.93 11.01.93 11.02.93 Copper (6010) Copper (6010), mg/kg dw 20 3.0U 34 13 19 Date Analyzed 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.01.93 11.01.93 11.02.93 Iron (6010) Iron (6010) Iron (6010), mg/kg dw 4100 8400 9800 5700 3700 Date Analyzed 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.01.93 11.01.93 11.02.93 Lead (7421) Lead (7421) Lead (7421) Lead (7421), mg/kg dw 148* 8.68* 1608* 9.08* 798* Date Analyzed 11.03.93 11.06.93 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.05.93 Magnesium (6010) Magnesium (6010), mg/kg dw 3008 6308 7008 80008 3000					•		•••••
Date Analyzed 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.01.93 11.01.93 11.02.93 Cobalt (6010) Cobalt (6010), mg/kg dw 1.1U 1.2U 2.0 1.8U 2.4 Date Analyzed 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.01.93 11.01.93 11.02.93 Copper (6010) Copper (6010), mg/kg dw 20 3.0U 34 13 19 Date Analyzed 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.01.93 11.01.93 11.02.93 Iron (6010) Iron (6010) Iron (6010), mg/kg dw 4100 8400 9800 5700 3700 Date Analyzed 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.01.93 11.01.93 11.02.93 Lead (7421) Lead (7421) Lead (7421) Lead (7421) Magnesium (6010) Magnesium (6010) Magnesium (6010) Magnesium (6010), mg/kg dw 300N 630N 700N 8000M 3000							
Cobalt (6010) Cobalt (6010), mg/kg dw 1.1U 1.2U 2.0 1.8U 2.4 Date Analyzed 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.01.93 11.01.93 11.02.93 Copper (6010) Copper (6010), mg/kg dw 20 3.0U 34 13 19 Date Analyzed 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.01.93 11.01.93 11.02.93 Iron (6010) Iron (6010), mg/kg dw 4100 8400 9800 5700 3700 Date Analyzed 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.01.93 11.01.93 11.02.93 Lead (7421) Lead (7421) Lead (7421), mg/kg dw 14M* 8.6M* 160M* 9.0M* 79M* Date Analyzed 11.03.93 11.06.93 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.05.93 Magnesium (6010) Magnesium (6010), mg/kg dw 300M 630M 700M 8000M 3000	Chromium (6010), mg/kg dw					
Cobalt (6010), mg/kg dw 1.1U 1.2U 2.0 1.2U 2.4 Date Analyzed 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.01.93 11.01.93 11.02.93 Copper (6010) Copper (6010), mg/kg dw 20 3.0U 34 13 19 Date Analyzed 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.01.93 11.01.93 11.02.93 Iron (6010) Iron (6010), mg/kg dw 4100 8400 9800 5700 3700 Date Analyzed 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.01.93 11.01.93 11.02.93 Lead (7421) Lead (7421), mg/kg dw 148° 8.68° 1608° 9.08° 798° Date Analyzed 11.03.93 11.06.93 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.05.93 Magnesium (6010) Magnesium (6010), mg/kg dw 3008 6308 7008 80008 3000	Date Analysed		11.01.93	11.04.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.02.93
Date Analyzed 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.01.93 11.01.93 11.02.93 Copper (6010) Copper (6010), mg/kg dw 20 3.00 34 13 19 Date Analyzed 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.01.93 11.01.93 11.02.93 Iron (6010) Iron (6010), mg/kg dw 4100 8400 9800 5700 3700 Date Analyzed 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.01.93 11.01.93 11.02.93 Lead (7421) Lead (7421), mg/kg dw 14M* 8.6M* 160M* 9.0M* 79M* Date Analyzed 11.03.93 11.06.93 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.05.93 Magnesium (6010) Magnesium (6010), mg/kg dw 300M 630M 700M 8000M 3000	Cobalt (6010)						
Copper (6010) Copper (6010), mg/kg dw 20 3.00 34 13 19 Date Analyzed 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.01.93 11.01.93 11.02.93 Iron (6010) Iron (6010), mg/kg dw 4100 8400 9800 5700 3700 Date Analyzed 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.01.93 11.01.93 11.02.93 Lead (7421) Lead (7421), mg/kg dw 14M* 8.6M* 160M* 9.0M* 79M* Date Analyzed 11.03.93 11.06.93 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.05.93 Magnesium (6010) Magnesium (6010), mg/kg dw 300M 630M 700M 8000M 3000	Cobalt (6010),	mg/kg dw	1.10				
Copper (6010), mg/kg dw 20 3.00 34 13 19 Date Analyzed 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.01.93 11.01.93 11.02.93 Iron (6010) Iron (6010), mg/kg dw 4100 8400 9800 5700 3700 Date Analyzed 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.01.93 11.01.93 11.02.93 Lead (7421) Lead (7421), mg/kg dw 148° 8.68° 1608° 9.08° 798° Date Analyzed 11.03.93 11.06.93 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.05.93 Magnesium (6010) Magnesium (6010), mg/kg dw 3008 6308 7008 80008 3000	Date Analyzed		11.01.93	11.04.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.02.93
Date Analyzed 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.01.93 11.01.93 11.02.93 Iron (6010) Iron (6010), mg/kg dw 4100 8400 9800 5700 3700 Date Analyzed 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.01.93 11.01.93 11.02.93 Lead (7421) Lead (7421), mg/kg dw 14%* 8.6%* 160%* 9.0%* 79%* Date Analyzed 11.03.93 11.06.93 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.05.93 Magnesium (6010) Magnesium (6010), mg/kg dw 300% 630% 700% 8000% 3000	Copper (6010)		•				
Iron (6010) Iron (6010), mg/kg dw 4100 8400 9800 5700 3700 Date Analysed 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.01.93 11.01.93 11.02.93 Lead (7421) Lead (7421), mg/kg dw 148° 8.68° 1608° 9.08° 798° Date Analysed 11.03.93 11.06.93 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.05.93 Magnesium (6010) Magnesium (6010), mg/kg dw 3008 6308 7008 80008 3000	Copper (6010),	mg/kg dw				_	_•
Iron (6010), mg/kg dw 4100 8400 9800 5700 3700 Date Analysed 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.01.93 11.01.93 11.02.93 Lead (7421) Lead (7421), mg/kg dw 14% 8.6% 160% 9.0% 79% Date Analysed 11.03.93 11.06.93 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.05.93 Magnesium (6010) Magnesium (6010), mg/kg dw 300% 630% 700% 8000% 3000	Date Apalyzed		11.01.93	11.04.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.02.93
Date Analysed 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.01.93 11.01.93 11.02.93 Lead (7421) Lead (7421), mg/kg dw 148* 8.68* 1608* 9.08* 798* Date Analysed 11.03.93 11.06.93 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.05.93 Magnesium (6010) Magnesium (6010), mg/kg dw 3008 6308 7008 80008 3000	Iron (6010)						
Lead (7421) Lead (7421), mg/kg dw 148° 8.68° 1608° 9.08° 798° Date Analysed 11.03.93 11.06.93 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.05.93 Magnesium (6010) Magnesium (6010), mg/kg dw 3008 6308 7008 80008 3000	Iron (6010), m	g/kg dw					
Lead (7421), mg/kg dw 14N° 8.6N° 160N° 9.0N° 79N° Date Analysed 11.03.93 11.06.93 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.05.93 Magnesium (6010) Magnesium (6010), mg/kg dw 300N 630N 700N 8000M 3000			11.01.93	11.04.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.02.93
Date Analysed 11.03.93 11.06.93 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.05.93 Magnesium (6010) Magnesium (6010), mg/kg dw 300m 630m 700m 8000m 3000							
Magnesium (6010) Magnesium (6010), mg/kg dw 300M 630M 700M 8000M 3000		g/kg dw				+	
Magnesium (6010), mg/kg dw 300M 630M 700M 8000M 3000	-		11.03.93	11.06.93	11.01.93	11.04.93	11.05.93
•	-						,
Date Amalysed 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.03.93 11.01.93 11.02.93	•				,		
•	Date Analyzed		11.01.93	11.04.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.02.93
Manganese (6010)	_						
Manganese (6010), mg/kg dw 31 8.7 46 34 350M	-	o), mg/kg dw					
Date Analyzed 11.01.93 11.04.93 11.01.93 11.01.93 11.02.93	Date Analysed		11.01.93	11.04.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.02.93

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LOG NO: 53-45675

Received: 08 OCT 93

Mr. Paul Stoddard

EnSafe/Allen & Hoshall Purchase Order: 041100/93

5720 Summer Trees Dr. Suite 8

Mamphis, TN 38134

Project: CTO-029 (SDG CMB06/CMS07/CMS09)

		REPORT	OF RESULTS			Page 12
					DATE/	
LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	, SOLID OF	R SEMILECTION	Samples	TIME SAMPLE	SDG#
			•••			
45675-5					10-07-93/08	
	CMEY/802-B05-02				10-07-93/084	
	CMRY/902-B12-01				10-07-93/09	0 CES 07
45675-8	CMSY/502-B12-02				10-07-93/094	S CMS07
	CMSY/SQ2-B13-01				10-07-93/14	LS CH809
PARAMETER		45675-5	45675-6	45675-7	45675-8	45675-9
Mercury	470/7471), mg/kg dw	0.047	0 005		0.005	
Date Analy					10.22.93	
Nickel (601		10.22.55	10.44.95	10.22.93	10.22.93	10.29.93
Michal (601	10) ——/h— -	4 499	4 017			
Doce Seels	(10), mg/kg dw red	11 01 02	11 04 03	13 01 03	28	5.6
Potassium (£010)	11.01.93	11.04.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.02.93
	(6010), mg/kg dw	1100	200	370		
Date Analy		11 01 02	1.04.93		1200 11.01.93	
Selenium (7		11.02.33	1.04.73	11.01.73	11.01.93	11.02.93
	7740), mg/kg dw	1 1770	1 27707	1 1	1.809	
Date Analy		10.29.93		10.29.93		
Silver (601		10.43.33	11.03.53	10.49.93	11.01.93	11.01.93
	10), mg/kg dw	1.100	1 200	1 177	1.600	
Date Analy	zed	11.01.93				
Sodium (601			14.04.33	***.0*.33	11.01.73	11.02.93
Sodium (60	10) mar/kar dw	5607	6017	720	4200	100
Date Analy	10), mg/kg dw sed	11.01.93	11.04.93			
Thallium (7			-4.44.33	01.33	++.0+.33	11.44.33
	·	1.10 7 7	1.20m	1.100	1 077004	5.50
Date Analy			11.05.93			
-		,		11.03.73	FE. \$0.11	11.04.93

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LOG NO: 53-45675

Received: 08 OCT 93

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Mr. Paul Stoddard EnSafe/Allen & Hoshall 5720 Summer Trees Dr. Suite & Memphis, TN 38134

Project: CTO-029 (SDG CME06/CME07/CME09)

				REPORT	OF RESULTS	•		Page 13
LOG		SAMPLE	DESCRIPTIO	W , SOLID C	R SEMISOLID	SAMPLES	DATE/ TIME SAMPLE	D SDG#
4567		CHSY/S	2-205-01				10-07-93/0	120 CB\$07
4567	5-6	CHEY/SC	2-B05-02				10-07-93/0	40 09807
4567	5-7	CESY/SC	2-B12-01				10-07-93/05	30 011107
1567	5-8	CMEY/SC	2-B12-02				10-07-93/09	45 09807
367			2-813-01				10-07-93/14	115 (3809
	METER			45675-5	45675-6	45675-7	45675-8	4 56 75-9
	dium (60				********	•••••		
Varu	edium (6	010), #	g/kg dw	6.8	17	19	30	6.2
DET	analy:	ed		11.01.93	11.04.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.02.93
Zinc	(6010)							
zino	c (6010)	, mg/kg	dw	, 85	6.9	. 116	61	37 5
Date	Analys	be		11.01.93	11.04.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.02.93
Cyan	ide							
Cymx	aide, To	tal .		1.100	1.209	1.108	1.8UN	1.108
	311/9012							
Date	Analys	ed		10.17.93	10.17.93	10.17.93	10.17.93	10.17.93
Perca	mt Soli	ds, t		90	83	91	56	91
	•							

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LOG NO: \$3-45675

Received: 08 OCT 93

Purchase Order: 041100/93

Mr. Paul Stoddard

EnSafe/Allen & Hoshall

5720 Summer Trees Dr. Suite 8

Memphis, TN 38134

Project: CTO-029 (SDG CNS06/CNS07/CNS09)

Sampled By: Client

REPORT OF RESULTS

			DATE/	
LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION , SO	OLID OR SEMISOLID SAMPLES	TIME SAMPLE	D SDG#
	CNSY/S02-B13-02		10-07-93/14	
45675-11	CNSY/S02-B14-01		10-07-93/15	
Parameter		45675-10	45675-11	
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	
Aluminum (6)				
	5010), mg/kg dw		3700	
Date Analy:		11.02.93	11.02.93	
Antimony (6)				
-	6010) , mg/kg dw		6.1UN	
Date Analy:		11.02.93	11.02.93	
Arsenic (70)				
	060), mg/kg dw		2.2N	
Date Analy:		11.02.93	11.01.93	
Barium (601)				
	LO), mg/kg dw	9.0		
Date Analy:		11.02.93	11.02.93	
Beryllium				
	(6010), mg/kg dw		0.610	
Date Analy:		11.02.93	11.02.93	
Cadmium (60)				
)10), mg/kg dw	0.740		
Date Analys		11.02.93	11.02.93	
Calcium (601	•			
	(110), mg/kg dw		10000	
Date Analys		11.02.93	11.02.93	
Chromium (60	-			
	(010), mg/kg dw		6.7	
Date Analy:			11.02.93	
		···		

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LOG NO: \$3-45675

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Memphis, TN 38134

Purchase Order: 041100/93

Project: CTO-029 (SDG CMS06/CMS07/CMS09)

		REPORT OF RESULTS		Page 15
			DATE/	
LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	, SOLID OR SEMISOLID SAMPLES	TIME SAMPLED	SDG#
	CNSY/S02-B13-02		10-07-93/1430	
	CNSY/S02-B14-01		10-07-93/1525	
Parameter		45675-	10 45675-11	
Cobalt (60:				******
Cobalt (6	010), mg/kg dw	1.9	50 1.10	
Date Analy			93 11.02.93	
Copper (60:	10)			
Copper (6)	010), mg/kg dw	6	.1 8.9	•
Date Analy	yzed	11.02.	33 11.02.93	N.
Iron (6010))			
Iron (601)	D), mg/kg dw	670	5300	
Date Analy		11.02.	33 11.02.93	
Lead (7421)				
	l), mg/kg dw		N* 29N*	
Date Analy		11.04.9	3 11.05.93	
Magnesium				
_	(6010), mg/kg dw	. 330	00 380	
Date Analy		11.02.9	11.02.93	
Manganese				•
_	(6010), mg/kg dw		N 24N	
Date Analy	/zed	11.02.9	3 11.02.93	
Mercury				
_	7470/7471), mg/kg dw	0.015	0.027	
Date Analy		10.29.9	10.29.93	
Nickel (601	·			
)10), mg/kg d w		.4 4.90	
Date Analy	rzed	11.02.9	3 11.02.93	

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LOG NO: S3-45675

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Purchase Order: 041100/93

Project: CTO-029 (SDG CNS06/CNS07/CNS09)

Sampled By: Client

REPORT OF RESULTS

LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION ,	SOLID OR SEMISOLID SAMPLES	DATE/ TIME SAMPL	ED SDG#
45675-10	CNSY/S02-B13-02		10-07-93/1	430 CMS09
45675-11	CNSY/S02-B14-01		10-07-93/1	525 (19809
DADAMETTED	·		10 45675-11	
Potassium (
Potassium	(6010), mg/kg dw		10 130	
Date Analy		11.02.	93 11.02.93	
Selenium (7	·			
	7740), mg/kg dw		WN 1.20WN	•
Date Analy:		11.01.9	93 11.01.93	
Silver (601)	- •			
	10), mg/kg dw		50 1.20	
Date Analy:		11.02.9	93 11.02.93	
Sodium (601)				
	LO) , mg/kg dw		50 72	
Date Analy:		11.02.9	93 11.02.93	
Thallium (7)				
	7841) , mg/kg dw		1.20	
Date Analys Vanadium (6)		11.04.5	11.04.93	
	5010), mg/kg dw			
Date Analy:			19 12 93 11.02.93	
Zinc (6010)		11.02.3	73 11.02.53	
	, mg/kg dw	26	3N 32N	
Date Analys			32 11.02.93	
Cyanide		11.02.3	·	
-	stal (9011/9012), mg/k	g dw 1 ST	M 1.20M	
Date Analy:		•	3 10.17.93	
Percent Soli	.ds, +	•	82	

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LOG NO: 53-46028

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Purchase Order: 041100/93

Project: CTO-029 (SDG CNS16/CNS17)

		REPORT	OF RESULTS			Page 1
					DATE/	
LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	N , SOLID O	R SEMISOLID	SAMPLES	TIME SAMPLE	D SDG#
	••••••					
46028-1	CNSY/S02-B16-01				10-26-93/08	
46028-2	CNSY/S02-B16-02				10-26-93/08	
46028-3	CNSY/S02-B17-01				10-26-93/08	
46028-4	CN\$Y/\$02-B17+02				10-26-93/08	
46028-5	CNSY/S02-B18-01				10-26-93/09	000 CMS16
PARAMETER		46028-1	46028-2	46028-3	46028-4	46028-5
B3				•		
Aluminum (60	6010) , mg/kg dw	4500	9500	7500	6700	1500
Date Analy:		11.09.93				11.09.93
Antimony (60		14.05.55	11.05.55	22.03.53	12.05.55	22.05.75
-	6010) , mg/kg dw	23N	6.0UN	5.7 0 N	8.3UN	8.3N
Date Analys	zed	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93
Arsenic (706	50)					
Arsenic (70	060), mg/kg dw	2.8N	3.1N	2.3N	9.6N	20N
Date Analy:	zed	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93
Barium (6010	2)					
Barium (60)	LO), mg/kg dw	80N	25 N	22N	13N	37N
Date Analys	zed	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93
Beryllium						
Beryllium	(6010), mg/kg dw	0.57UN	0.60UN	0.57UN	0.8300	0.56UN
Date Analy:	ted	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93
Cadmium (60)	10)					
Cadmium (60)10), mg/kg dw	3.1N	6.3N	0.57UN	0.83UN	0.5 6UN
Date Analyz		11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93
Calcium (601						
Calcium (60	110), mg/kg dw	53000	28000	13000	240000	68000
Date Analyz	:ed	11.09.93	11.09.93			

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LOG NO: \$3-46028

Received: 27 OCT 93

Mr. Paul Stoddard EnSafe/Allen & Hoshall

Purchase Order: 041100/93

5720 Summer Trees Dr. Suite 8

Memphis, TN 38134

Project: CTO-029 (SDG CNS16/CNS17)

		REPORT	OF RESULTS			Page 2
					DATE/	
	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION				TIME SAMPLE	D SDG#
				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
	CNSY/S02-B16-01				10-26-93/08	
	CNSY/S02-B16-02				10-26-93/08	
	CNSY/S02-B17-01				10-26-93/08	
	CNSY/S02-B17-02				10-26-93/08	
	CNSY/S02-B18-01				10-26-93/09	00 CINS16
PARAMETER					46028-4	
Chromium (6		•••••		•	••••••	•••••
		85	18	18	58	8.2
Date Analyzed		11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	58 11.09.93	11.09.93
Cobalt (601						
Cobalt (6010), mg/kg dw		2.3	1.20	1.10	1.70	3.3
Date Analyzed					11.09.93	
Copper (6010)						
Copper (6010), mg/kg dw		1500	26	9.1	21	100
Copper (6010), mg/kg dw Date Analyzed		11.09.93			11.09.93	
Iron (6010)						
Iron (6010), mg/kg dw		9900	14000	7400	6300	4700
Date Analyzed		11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93
Lead (7421)						
Lead (7421), mg/kg dw		1100X	21	14	2.8	85X
Lead (7421), mg/kg dw Date Analyzed		11.16.93	11.12.93		11.12.93	
Magnesium (6010)					
Magnesium (6010), mg/kg dw		760	490	470	6700	800
Date Analyzed		11.09.93	11.09.93		11.09.93	
Manganese (6010)						
Manganese (6010), mg/kg dw		82	31	25	63	55
Date Analy	zed	11.09.93			11.09.93	

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Project: CTO-029 (SDG CNS16/CNS17)

		REPORT	OF RESULTS			Page 3
					DATE/	
LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	, SOLID O	R SEMISOLID	SAMPLES	TIME SAMPLED	SDG#
40000	OWOY (000 D.C. 0)				10.25-93/001	0 CNS16
46028-1	CNSY/S02-B16-01				10-26-93/081	
46028-2	CNSY/S02-B16-02				10-26-93/081	
46028-3	CNSY/S02-B17-01				10-26-93/0839	
	CNSY/S02-B17-02				10-26-93/0849	
	CNSY/S02-B18-01				10-26-93/090	O CNS16
PARAMETER					46028-4	46028-5
Mercury	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
Mercury (7470/7471), mg/kg dw		0.98	0.039	0.015	0.0170	0.28
Date Analyzed				11.05.93		
Nickel (6010)						~.
Nickel (6010), mg/kg dw		22N	6.4N	4.5UN	28N	9.8N
Date Analyzed		11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93
Potassium (6010)						
Potassium (6010), mg/kg dw		250N	340N	370N	1400N	280N
Date Analyzed		11.09.93	11,09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93
Selenium (7740)						
Selenium (7740), mg/kg dw		1.1UWN	1.2UWN	5.70WN	1.70WN	1.1UN
Date Analyzed		11.05.93	11.06.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.06.93
Silver (6010))					
Silver (6010), mg/kg dw		1.1UN	1.2UN	1.1UN	1.70N	1.1UN
Date Analyzed		11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93
Sodium (6010	• •					
Sodium (6010) , mg/kg dw		57 UN	60UN	98N	940N	94N
Date Analyzed		11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93
Thallium (78						•
Thallium (7841) , mg/kg dw		1.10	1.20	1.80	1.70W	1.10
Date Analyzed		11.15.93	11.15.93	11.15.93	11.15.93	11.15.93
		•	•••••			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

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LOG NO: \$3-46028

Received: 27 OCT 93

Mr. Paul Stoddard EnSafe/Allen & Hoshall 5720 Summer Trees Dr. Suite 8 Memphis, TN 38134

Purchase Order: 041100/93

Project: CTO-029 (SDG CMS16/CMS17)

			REPOR	TOFR	ESULTS			Page 4
							DATE/	
LOG NO	SAMPLE	DESCRIPTION	, SOLID	OR SEM	ISOLID	SAMPLES	TIME SAMPLE	D SDG#
								• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
46028-1	CNSY/SO	2-B16-01					10-26-93/08	
46028-2	CNSY/SO	2-B16-02					10-26-93/08	15 CMS16
46028-3		2-B17-01					10-26-93/08	35 CNS16
46028-4	CNSY/SO	2-B17-02					10-26-93/08	45 CNS16
46028-5							10-26-93/09	
PARAMETER		-	46028-	1 4	6028-2	46028-3	46028-4	46028-5
			• • • • • • • • •				••••	•••••
Vanadium (60		- />	_	_	•		•-	
		g/kg dw					31	
Date Analyz	rea		11.09.9	3 11	.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93
Zinc (6010)	- /9 -	•						
		GM.					83	
Date Analyz	red		11.09.9	3 11	.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93
Cyanide								
Cyanide, To (9011/9012		g dw	1.10	N	1.2UN	1.1 UN	1.70N	1.1UN
Date Analyz	ed		11.07.93	3 11	.07.93	11.07.93	11.07.93	11.07.93
Percent Soli	ds, ¥		8	7	84	88	60	89
							• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •

SAVANNAM LABORICES, INC. SAVANNAH LABORATORIES

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LOG NO: \$3-46028

Received: 27 OCT 93

Mr. Paul Stoddard EnSafe/Allen & Hoshall 5720 Summer Trees Dr. Suite 8

Purchase Order: 041100/93

Memphis, TN 38134

Project: CTO-029 (SDG CNS16/CNS17)

REPORT	OF RESULTS		/	Page 5
N , SOLID OF	R SEMISOLID	SAMPLES		D SDG#
••••••			10-26-93/09	10 CNS16
			10-26-93/11	115 CNS16
			10-26-93/11	.20 CNS16
			10-26-93/11	30 CN\$17
		•	10-26-93/13	.40 CNS17
	••••••	**********	*********	
5500	6500	5100	3400	4800
				- .
6.8UN	5.4UN	5.6UN	5.80N*	6.0 UN*
11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.11.93	11.11.93
6.2N	1.3N	1.3N	4.1	3.3
			11.06.93	11.08.93
10N	13N	17N	14	15
11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.11.93	11.11.93
0.6 8UN	0.54UN	0.56UN	0.580	0.600
11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.11.93	11.11.93
0.68 UN	0.54UN	0.5 60N	0.580	0.600
11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.11.93	11.11.93
		2200	200000	4600
11.09 93	11 09 92	11 00 03	11.16.93	11.16.93
	46028-6 5500 11.09.93 6.8UN 11.09.93 10N 11.09.93 0.68UN 11.09.93 0.68UN 11.09.93	46028-6 46028-7 5500 6500 11.09.93 11.09.93 6.8UN 5.4UN 11.09.93 11.09.93 10N 13N 11.09.93 11.09.93 10N 13N 11.09.93 11.09.93 0.68UN 0.54UN 11.09.93 11.09.93 0.68UN 0.54UN 11.09.93 11.09.93	A6028-6 46028-7 46028-8 5500 6500 5100 11.09.93 11.09.93 11.09.93 6.8UN 5.4UN 5.6UN 11.09.93 11.09.93 11.09.93 6.2N 1.3N 1.3N 11.09.93 11.10.93 11.09.93 10N 13N 1.7N 11.09.93 11.09.93 11.09.93 0.68UN 0.54UN 0.56UN 11.09.93 11.09.93 11.09.93 0.68UN 0.54UN 0.56UN 11.09.93 11.09.93 11.09.93	DATE/ N , SOLID OR SEMISOLID SAMPLES TIME SAMPLE 10-26-93/12 11.09.93 11.09.93 11.09.93 11.11.93 6.8UN 5.4UN 5.6UN 5.8UN* 11.09.93 11.09.93 11.11.93 6.2N 1.3N 1.3N 4.1 11.09.93 11.09.93 11.09.93 11.06.93 10N 13N 17N 14 11.09.93 11.09.93 11.09.93 11.11.93 0.68UN 0.54UN 0.56UN 0.58U 11.09.93 11.09.93 11.09.93 11.11.93 0.68UN 0.54UN 0.56UN 0.58U 11.09.93 11.09.93 11.09.93 11.11.93

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		REPORT	OF RESULTS			Page 6
					Date/	
LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	, SOLID OR	SEMISOLID		TIME SAMPLE	D SDG#
46028-6	CNSY/S02-B18-02	••••••			10-26-93/09	10 CNS16
46028-7	CNSY/S02-B19-01				10-26-93/11	
	CNSY/S02-B19-02				10-26-93/11	
46028-9	CNSY/S02-B20-01				10-26-93/11	30 CMS17
46028-10	CNSY/S02-B20-02				10-26-93/11	40 CNS17
PARAMETER					46028-9	
Chromium (60						
	•	20	9.4	9.2	1 6 W	1 S N
Date Ingles	5010), mg/kg dw zed	כם פח זו	11 00 03	11 00 07	11 11 02	11 11 92
Cobalt (601)))	11.09.95	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.11.73	11.11.73
Cohalt (60)	יי וווו אייני	1 417	7 777	7 777	1 217	1 217
Date Analys	LO), mg/kg dw	11 00 22	11 09 93	17 09 93	11.11.93	11.11.93
Copper (6010		11.03.33	11.03.33	11.05.55	11.14.23	11.11.73
		10	2.8	2.80	6.9	3.7
Date Analyz	10), mg/kg dw zed	11 09 93	11 09 93	11 09 93	11 11 93	11 11 93
Iron (6010)				22.03.33	44.11.33	
•	, mg/kg dw	4500	7400	7000	5900	16000
Date Analys	ed			11.09.93		
Lead (7421)						
Lead (7421)	, mg/kg dw	3.7	14	4.9	8.6	5.6
Date Analyz	zed.				11.16.93	
Magnesium (6	5010)					
Magnesium	(6010), mg/kg dw	4500	280	310	5300	530
Date Analyz	ed	11.09.93			11,16.93	
Manganese (6						
Manganese	(6010), mg/kg dw	31	13	48	81	66
Date Analyz	ed	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.11.93	11.11.93
		···				

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		REPORT	OF RESULTS			Page 7
LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	•		SAMPLES	DATE/ TIME SAMPLE	D SDG#
46028-6	CNSY/S02-B18-02				10-26-93/09	10 CNS16
46028-7	CNSY/S02-B19-01				10-26-93/11	
46028-8	CNSY/S02-B19-02				10-26-93/11	20 CNS16
	CNSY/S02-B20-01				10-26-93/11	30 CNS17
	CNSY/S02-B20-02				10-26-93/11	40 CNS17
PARAMETER		46028-6			46028-9	
Mercury	•••••		•	•••••		
•	170/7471), mg/kg dw	0.0140	0.017	0.018	0.022N	0.026N
Date Analy:					11.08.93	
Nickel (6010)					*.
Nickel (60)	10), mg/kg dw zed	14N	4.3UN	4.5UN	8.8	4.80
Date Analys	zed	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.11.93	11.11.93
Potassium (6	5010)					
Potassium	(6010), mg/kg dw	740N	190N	170N	320	210
Date Analyz		11.09.93			11.11.93	
Selenium (77						
Selenium (7	7740), mg/kg dw	1.4UWN	1.1UWN-	1.1UWN	1.2UWN	1.20WN
Date Analyz		11.09.93	11.06.93	11.06.93	11.08.93	11.08.93
Silver (6010	· -					
	.0), mg/kg dw					1.20
Date Analyz		11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.11.93	11.11.93
Sodium (6010						
Sodium (601	.0) , mg/kg dw	960N	5 4UN			330
Date Analyz	:ea	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.09.93	11.11.93	11.11.93
Thallium (78	-					
inallium (7	/841) , mg/kg dw					1.2UW
Date Analyz	:80			11.15.93		

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Project: CTO-029 (SDG CNS16/CNS17)

		REPORT	OF RESULTS			Page 8
					DATE/	
LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	. SOLID OR	SEMISOLID			
		· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				
46028-6	CNSY/S02-B18-02				10-26-93/093	TO CMSTE
46028-7	CNSY/S02-B19-01				10-26-93/113	es crisi6
46028-8	CNSY/S02-B19-02				10-26-93/112	20 CNS16
46028-9	CNSY/\$02-B20-01				10-26-93/113	30 CNS17
	CNSY/S02-B20-02				10-26-93/114	
P ARAME TER		46028-6	46028-7	46028-8	46028-9	46028-10
Vanadium (6				•		
Vanadium (6010), mg/kg dw	22	14	13	12N*	20N*
Date Analy:					11.11.93	
Zinc (6010)						
Zinc (6010)), mg/kg dw	33	6.2	6.7	22N	1111
Date Analy:					11.11.93	
Cyanide						
Cyanide, To	otal	1.4UN	1.1UN	1.1UN	1.20	1.20
	2), mg/kg dw				2.55	
Date Analy:		11.07.93	11.07.93	11.07.93	11.07.93	11.07.93
Percent Sol:	ids, *	. 73	93	89	96	84
	· <i>••</i> ••	•				



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Project: CTO-029 (SDG CNS16/CNS17)

		REPORT	OF RESULTS			Page 9
					DATE/	
LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	, SOLID O	R SEMISOLID	SAMPLES	TIME SAMPLE	D SDG#
46028-11	CNSY/S02-B21-01				10-26-93/11	.45 CN\$17
46028-12	CNSY/S02-B21-02				10-26-93/11	.55 CNS17
46028-13	CNSY/S02-B22-01				10-26-93/12	00 CNS17
46028-14	CNSY/S02-B22-02				10-26-93/12	10 CNS17
46028-15	CNSY/S02-B23-01				10-26-93/12	15 CN\$17
PARAMETER		46028-11	46028-12	46028-13	46028-14	46028-15
Aluminum (60)10)			••••••		
Aluminum (6	010) , mg/kg dw	1300	9500	3000	6600	2800
Date Analys	ed	11.11.93	11.11.93	11.11.93	11.11.93	11.11.93
Antimony (60	10)					7 .
Antimony (6	010) , mg/kg dw	6.1UN*	5. 8UN *	5.40N*	5.6UN*	5.2UN*
Date Analyz	ed	11.11.93	11.11.93	11.11.93	11.11.93	11.11.93
Arsenic (706	(0)					
Arsenic (70	160), mg/kg dw	9.9	1.5	4.6	1.8	1.00
Date Analyz	ed .	11.08.93	11.08.93	11.06.93	11.06.93	11.06.93
Barium (6010	•					
	.0), mg/kg dw	160	16	18	58	3.6
Date Analyz	ed	11.11.93	11.11.93	11.11.93	11.11.93	11.11.93
Beryllium						
-	6010), mg/kg dw	0.610	0.580	0.540	0.560	0.520
Date Analyz		11.11.93	11.11.93	11.11.93	11.11.93	11.11.93
Cadmium (601						
	10), mg/kg dw	1.0	0.580	0.540	0.5ថា	0.520
Date Analyz		11.11.93	11.11.93	11.11.93	11.11.93	11.11.93
Calcium (601						•
	10), mg/kg dw	9900			13000	7200
Date Analyz	ed	11.16.93	11.16.93	11.16.93	11.16.93	11.16.93
			•			

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Project: CTO-029 (SDG CNS16/CNS17)

		REPORT	OF RESULTS			Page 1
					DATE/	
TOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	, SOLID OR	SEMISOLID	SAMPLES	TIME SAMPLE	D SDG#
	CNSY/S02-B21-01				10-26-93/13	45 CMS1
	CNSY/S02-B21-02				10-26-93/11	
	CNSY/S02-B22-01				10-26-93/12	
	CNSY/S02-B22-02				10-26-93/12	
	CNSY/S02-B23-01				10-26-93/12	
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					
PARAMETER	-	46028-11	46028-12	46028-13	46028-14	46028-15
Chromium (
Chromium	(6010), mg/kg dw yzed	5.0N	12N	7.9N	5.919	5.9N
Date Anal	yzed	11.11.93	11.11.93	11.11.93	11.11.93	11.11.93
Cobalt (60	10)					
Cobalt (6	010), mg/kg dw	1.5	1.20	1.10	1.9	1.4
Date Anal	yzed	11.11.93	11.11.93	11.11.93	11.11.93	11.11.93
Copper (60	10)					
Copper (6	010), mg/kg dw	20		11	3.8	2.6U
Date Anal	010), mg/kg dw yzed	11.11.93	11.11.93	11.11.93	11.11.93	11.11.93
TTOM (BOID	1					
Iron (601	0), mg/kg dw yzed	6600	12000	5200		1900
		11.16.93	11.16.93	11.16.93	11.16.93	11.16.93
Lead (7421						
	1), mg/kg dw					
Date Anal	•	11.11.93	11.16.93	11.16.93	11.16.93	11.16.93
agnesium						
	(6010), mg/kg dw				630	
Date Anal	-	11.16.93	11.16.93	11.16.93	11.16.93	11.16.93
langanese						
nanganese	(6010), mg/kg dw	15			260	
Date Analy	yzea	11.11.93	11.11.93	11.11.93	11.11.93	11.11.93

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	,	REPORT	OF RESULTS			Page 11
					DATE/	
LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	, SOLID OR	SEMISOLID	SAMPLES	TIME SAMPLI	ED SDG#
46028-11	CNSY/\$02-B21-01				10-26-93/1	45 CNS17
46028-12	CNSY/S02-B21-02				10-26-93/13	L55 CNS17
46028-13	CNSY/S02-B22-01			•	10-26-93/12	
	CMSY/S02-B22-02					210 CMS17
	CNSY/S02-B23-01				10-26-93/12	215 CNS17
Parameter	•	46028-11	46028-12	46028-13	46028-14	46028-15
Mercury	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	•••••				
•	170/7471), mg/kg dw	0.41N	0.076N	0.046N	0.028N	0.010UN
Date Analyz					11.08.93	
Nickel (6010))					٠.
Nickel (601	.0), mg/kg dw	5.8	4.70	4.30	4.40	4.20
Date Analyz		11.11.93	11.11.93	11.11.93	11.11.93	11.11.93
Potassium (6						
			240	180	170	1000
Date Analyz		11.11.93	11.11.93	11.11.93	11.11.93	11.11.983
Selenium (77						
	740), mg/kg dw			1.10WN		
Date Analyz		11.08.93	11.08.93	11.08.93	11.09.93	11.08.93
Silver (6010	•					
Silver (601	.0), mg/kg dw	1.20	1.20			
Date Analyz Sodium (6010		11.11.93	11.11.93	11.11.93	11.11.93	11.11.93
	.0), mg/kg dw	610	100			
Date Analyz Thallium (78		11.11.93	11.11.93	11.11.93	11.11.93	11.11.93
-	841) , mg/kg dw	3 5000			,	
Date Analyz	err, ' mā\kā am	1.20W			1.10	
Duce whatys		11.10.73	11.16.93	11.16.93	11.16.93	11.16.93

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Project: CTO-029 (SDG CNS16/CNS17)

		REPORT	OF RESULTS			Page 12
	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	, SOLID OR	SEMISOLID	SAMPLES	DATE/ TIME SAMPLE	D SDG#
46028-11	CNSY/S02-B21-01				10-26-93/11	45 CN\$17
46028-12					10-26-93/11	
46028-13					10-26-93/120	00 CMS17
46028-14	CMSY/S02-B22-02				10-26-93/12	10 CNS17
46028-15	CNSY/S02-B23-01				10-26-93/12	15 CNS17
PARAMETER					46028-14	
Vanadium (60						
Vanadium (6	6010), mg/kg dw	4.9N*	22N*	11N*	8.2N*	3.1N*
Date Analy:	red	11.11.93	11.11.93	11.11.93	11.11.93	11.11.93
Zinc (6010)						
Zinc (6010)	, mg/kg dw	36N	10 N	32N	lln	5.8N
Date Analys	zed	11.11.93	11.11.93	11.11.93	11.11.93	11.11.93
Cyanide	•				•	
Cyanide, To		1.20	1.20	1.10	1.10	1.00
	l), mg/kg dw					
Date Analyz					11.07.93	11.07.93
Percent Soli				92	90	96

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REPORT OF RESULTS

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		ALICKI OF ABSOLIS	rage x3
		, SOLID OR SEMISOLID SAMPLES	
46028-16	CNSY/S02-B23-02		10-26-93/12225 CNS17
PARAMETER		46028-16	
Aluminum (6	(010)		
Aluminum ((6010) , mg/kg dw	5700	
Date Analy	rzed	11.11.93	
Antimony (6	(010)		
Antimony ((6010) , mg/kg dw	8.5UN*	
Date Analy	rzed	11.11.93	
Arsenic (70	60)		
Arsenic (7	(060), mg/kg dw	6.1	N
Date Analy	zed	11.12.93	
Barium (601	.0)		
Barium (60	10), mg/kg dw	9.1	
Date Analy	zed	11.11.93	
Beryllium			
Beryllium	(6010), mg/kg dw	0.850	
Date Analy		11.11.93	
Cadmium (60		11.12.73	
	010), mg/kg dw	0.850	
Date Analy		11.11.93	•
Calcium (60	10)		
Calcium (6	010), mg/kg dw	240000	
Date Analy		11.16.93	
Chromium (6	010)		
Chromium (6010), mg/kg dw	66N	
Date Analy	zed	11.11.93	

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		REPORT OF RESULTS	Page 14
LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	, SOLID OR SEMISOLID SAMPLES	DATE/ TIME SAMPLED SDG#
46028-16	CNSY/S02-B23-02	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	10-26-93/12225 CNS17
PARAMETER		46028-16	
Cobalt (60		·	
	(010), mg/kg dw	1.70	
Date Anal	Vzed	11.11.93	
Copper (60	-	11.11.53	
	(010), mg/kg dw	15	
Date Anal		11.11.93	
Iron (6010	_	11.11.55	•
	.0), mg/kg dw	6100	
Date Anal		11.16.93	
Lead (7421	-	12.20.33	
·	1), mg/kg dw	1.4	
Date Anal		11.26.93	
Magnesium	-	22.20.77	
	(6010), mg/kg dw	8600	
Date Anal	vzed	11.16.93	
Manganese		12.20.33	
	(6010), mg/kg dw	32	
Date Anal	yzed	11.11.93	
Mercury	•	***************************************	
Mercury (7470/7471), mg/kg dw	0.017UN	•
Date Anal	yzed	11.10.93	
Nickel (60			
Nickel (6	010), mg/kg dw	29	
Date Anal	yzed	11.11.93	

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		REPORT OF RESULTS	Page 15
			DATE/
		OLID OR SEMISOLID SAMPLES	
	CNSY/S02-B23-02		10-26-93/12225 CNS17
PARAMETER		46028-	
	•••••		
Potassium	(6010)		
Potassium	m (6010), mg/kg dw	12	00
Date Anal	lyzed	11.11.	93
Selenium	(7740)		
	(7740), mg/kg dw	3.40	wn
Date Anal	•	11.12.	93
Silver (66			
	6010), mg/kg dw	1.	7 0
Date Anal	•	11.11.	93
Sodium (60			
	6010) , mg/kg dw	5:	90
Date Anal	_	11.11.	93
Thallium			
Thallium	(7841) , mg/kg dw	8.	
Date Anal		11.18.	93
Vanadium (·
	(6010), mg/kg dw	321	N+
Date Anal	•	11.11.	93
Zinc (6010			
	LO), mg/kg dw	64	4N
Date Anal	lyzed	11.11.5	93
Cyanide	-.	-	
	Total (9011/9012), mg/kg		. —
Date Anal		11.07.5	•
Percent Sc)11GS, *		59

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Project: CTO-029 (SDG CNS06/CNS07)

		REPORT	OF RESULTS		DATE/	Page 11
LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	•			•	
45655-3					10-06-93/09	
	CNSY/\$02-B06-02				10-06-93/09	15 CNS07
45655-5	CNSY/S02-B07-01				10-06-93/09	35 CNS07
45655-6	CNSY/S02-B07-02				10-06-93/09	45 CNS07
45655-7	CNSY/S02-B08-01				10-06-93/10	15 CNS07
PARAMETER		45655-3	45655-4	45655-5	45655-6	
Aluminum (
Aluminum	(6010) , mg/kg dw	8200	4200	5700	4500	3000
Date Analy					11.01.93	
Antimony (6	5010)					
Antimony	(6010) , mg/kg dw	6.1UN	6.3UN	5.6UN	6.4UN	5.9UN
Date Analy					11.02.93	
Arsenic (70						
Arsenic (7	7060), mg/kg dw	3.9	3.6	7.1	2.7	8.4
Date Analy		11.01.93			11.01.93	
Barium (601	LO)					
Barium (60	010), mg/kg dw	22	14	43	11	22
Date Analy	010), mg/kg dw 7zed	22 11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93
Beryllium						
Beryllium	(6010), mg/kg dw	0.61 U	0.630	0.560	0.64U	0.590
Date Analy		11.01.93			11.01.93	
Cadmium (60)10)					
Cadmium (6	010), mg/kg dw	0.80	0.630	4.0	0.64U	0.76
Date Analy		11.01.93			11.01.93	
Calcium (60						
Calcium (6	010), mg/kg dw	75000	6900	98000	45000	140000
Date Analy	rzed	11.03.93	11.03.93	11.03.93	11.03.93	11.03.93

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	1010111	OF RESULTS		DATE/	Page 12
LOG NO SAMPLE DESCRIPTION					
45655-3 CNSY/S02-B06-01				10-06-93/090	
45655-4 CNSY/S02-B06-02				10-06-93/091	.5 CNS07
45655-5 CNSY/S02-B07-01			•	10-06-93/093	5 CNS07
45655-6 CNSY/S02-B07-02				10-06-93/094	5 CNS07
45655-7 CNSY/S02-B08-01				10-06-93/101	.5 CNS07
PARAMETER	45655-3	45655-4	45655-5	45655-6	45655-7
Chromium (6010)					
Chromium (6010), mg/kg dw	25	7.6	29	17	18
Date Analyzed					
Cobalt (6010)					
Cobalt (6010), mg/kg dw	1.4	1.5	2.8	1.30	2.4
Date Analyzed	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93
Copper (6010)					
Copper (6010), mg/kg dw	13	6.4	75	6.3	12
Date Analyzed	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93
Iron (6010)					
Iron (6010), mg/kg dw	7100	5500	8200	4600	5300
Date Analyzed	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93
Lead (7421)			•		
Lead (7421), mg/kg dw	44N*	40N*	310N*	23N*	39N*
Date Analyzed	11.01.93	11.03.93	11.01.93	11.03.93	11.03.93
Magnesium (6010)					
Magnesium (6010), mg/kg dw	2400N	660 N	1900N	1900N	2100N
Date Analyzed	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93
Manganese (6010)					
Manganese (6010), mg/kg dw	41	130	81	44	140
Date Analyzed	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93

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		REPORT	OF RESULTS			Page 13
					DATE/	
LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	, SOLID OR	SEMISOLID	SAMPLES	TIME SAMPLE	SDG#
45655-3	CNSY/S02-B06-01				10-06-93/090	00 CNS07
45655-4	CNSY/S02-B06-02				10-06-93/093	LS CNS07
45655-5	CNSY/S02-B07-01				10-06-93/093	35 CNS07
45655-6	CNSY/S02-B07-02				10-06-93/094	15 CNS07
45655-7	CNSY/S02-B08-01				10-06-93/10	
PARAMETER				45655-5	45655-6	
Mercury					+	
Mercury (7	470/7471), mg/kg dw	0.040	0.059	0.062	0.026	0.030
Date Analy	zed	10.22.93	10.22.93	10.22.93	10.22.93	10.22.93
Nickel (601						
Nickel (60	10), mg/kg đw	12	5.10	18	8.3	13
Date Analy	zed	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93
Potassium (-					
	(6010), mg/kg dw	470	370	500	460	260
Date Analy		11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93
Selenium (7	-					
	7740), mg/kg dw	1.20WN				
Date Analy		10.29.93	10.29.93	10.29.93	10.29.93	10.29.93
Silver (601						
		1.2UN	1.3UN	1.1 UN		
Date Analy		11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93
Sodium (601						
	10), mg/kg dw	270	. 79	220		
Date Analy:		11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93
Thallium (7:						
	7841) , mg/kg dw	1.20WN				
Date Analy	zec	11.03.93	11.03.93	11.03.93	11.03.93	11.03.93

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			KEPU	KI U	F RESULTS			Page 14
LOG NO		DESCRIPTION					DATE/ TIME SAMPI	
45655-3		2-B06-01		• • • •			10-06-93/0	900 CNS07
	-	12-B06-02					10-06-93/0	
	•	2-B07-01					10-06-93/0	
45655-6	-						10-06-93/0	
45655-7	CNSY/SO	2-B08-01					10-06-93/1	
PARAMETER			45655	- 3	45655-4	45655-5	45655-6	45655-7
Vanadium (60						**********		
		g/kg dw	2	20	12	20	15	11
Date Analyz								11.01.93
Zinc (6010)								
Zinc (6010)	, mg/kg	dw	•	51	29	290	26	41
Date Analyz			11.01.9			11.02.93		
Cyanide								
Cyanide, To (9011/9012		g dw	1.20	IN	1.3UN	1.10N	1.3UN	1.2UN
Date Analyz		-	10.17.9	3	10.17.93	10.17.93	10,17,93	10.17.93
Percent Soli	ds, t		8	12	79 .	89	78	88

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		REPORT	OF RESULTS		DATE/	Page 19
LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	, SOLID OR	SEMISOLID	SAMPLES	TIME SAMPLE	D SDG#
45655-13	CNSY/S02-B09-02				10-06-93/13	55 CNS07
45655-14	CNSY/S02-B10-01				10-06-93/14	40 CNS07
45655-15	CNSY/S02-B10-02				10-06-93/14	50 CNS07
45655-16	CNSY/S02-B11-01				10-06-93/15	40 CMS07
	CNSY/S02-B11-02				10-06-93/16	00 CNS07
PARAMETER			45655-14	45655-15	45655-16	45655-17
Aluminum (6)	010)					
	6010) , mg/kg dw	5700	8300	5800	4400	5600
Date Analy:		11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93
Antimony (6)	010)					
Antimony (6010) , mg/kg dw	6.0 UN	6.2UN	7.5UN	40N	6.5UN
Date Analy:	zed	11.02.93	11.02.93	11.02.93	11.01.93	11.01.93
Arsenic (70	60)				•	
Arsenic (70	060), mg/kg dw	4.1	12	7.8	20	2.4
Date Analy:	zed	11.02.93	11.01.93	11.02.93	11.01.93	10.29.93
Barium (601	0)					
Barium (60	10), mg/kg dw	18	22	14	98	10
Date Analy:	zeđ `	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93
Beryllium						
_	(6010), mg/kg dw	0.600	0.620	0.750	0.660	0.650
Date Analy:		11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93
Cadmium (60						
	010), mg/kg dw	0. 60U	0.620	0.7 5 T	7.8	0.650
Date Analy:		11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93
Calcium (60)	•		•			
	010), mg/kg dw		110000	180000	86000	1200
Date Analys	zed	11.03.93	11.03.93	11.03.93	11.03.93	11.03.93

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		REPORT (OF RESULTS			Page 20
					DATE/	
LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	, SOLID OR	SEMISOLID	SAMPLES	TIME SAMPLE	D SDG#
45655-13	CNSY/S02-B09-02				10-06-93/13	
45655-14	CNSY/S02-B10-01				10-06-93/14	
45655-15	CNSY/S02-B10-02				10-06-93/14	
	CNSY/S02-B11-01				10-06-93/15	
45655-17	CNSY/S02-B11-02				10-06-93/16	00 CMS07
PARAMETER					45655-16	
Chromium (60						
Chromium (6	010), mg/kg dw	15	36	53	84	6.9
Date Analyz	ed	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93
Cobalt (6010	•					
	.0), mg/kg đw					
Date Analyz		11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93
Copper (6010						
	.0), mg/kg dw	4.2	_		140	
Date Analyz	ed	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93
Iron (6010)						
	, mg/kg dw	4400	7700			
Date Analyz	ed '	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93
Lead (7421)						
	, mg/kg dw	12N*	40N+		1600N*	
Date Analyz		11.04.93	11.04.93	11.04.93	11.01.93	11.04.93
Magnesium (6						
_	6010), mg/kg dw	1200N				
Date Analyz		11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.Q1.93
Manganese (6						_
	6010), mg/kg dw				250	
Date Analyz	.e a	11.01.93			11.01.93	

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Project: CTO-029 (SDG CNS06/CNS07)

		REPORT	OF RESULTS			Page 21
TOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	SOT.TD OR	SEMTSOLID	SAMDILES	DATE/	D SDG#
		, 30212 OR				
	CNSY/S02-B09-02				10-06-93/13	55 CNS07
	CNSY/S02-B10-01				10-06-93/14	
	CNSY/S02-B10-02				10-06-93/14	50 CNS07
45655-16	CNSY/S02-B11-01				10-06-93/15	10 CNS07
	CNSY/S02-B11-02				10-06-93/16	
PARAMETER		45655-13	45655-14	45655-15	45655-16	45655-17
Mercury						
Mercury (7470/7471), mg/kg dw	0.022	0.043	0.033	15	0.074
Date Anal	yzed	10.22.93	10.22.93	10.28.93	10.28.93	10.22.93
Nickel (60	10)					
Nickel (6	010), mg/kg dw yzed	9.2	19	26	36	5.20
Date Analy	yzed	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93
Potassium						
	(6010), mg/kg dw		-			
Date Analy	-	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93
Selenium (
	(7740), mg/kg dw					_,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
	yzed	10.29.93	10.29.93	11.01.93	10.29.93	10.29.93
Silver (60)	-				_	
Silver (6)	010), mg/kg dw	1.2UN	1.2UN		1.30N	
Date Analy Sodium (60)		11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93
		250				
Date No.1	010), mg/kg dw yzed	350	390			
Thallium (7241\	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93	11.01.93
	(7841) , mg/kg dw	1 25565	1.2UWN	2 5500	1 2000	
Date Analy		11.03.93				
					11.03.93	

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			REPOR	T OF	RESULTS			Page 22
							DATE/	
LOG NO	SAMPLE	DESCRIPTION	, SOLID	OR S	KMISOLID	Samples	TIME SAMPLE	SD SDG#
45655-13	CMCY/C/						10-06-93/13	355 CNS07
45655-14		02-B09-02 02-B10-01					10-06-93/14	
45655-15	-	02-B10-01					10-06-93/14	
45655-16	-						10-06-93/19	
45655-17							10-06-93/16	
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •						
PARAMETER								
Vanadium (6	010)	ng/kg đw						
Date Analy							11.01.93	
Zinc (6010)								
Zinc (6010)), mg/kg	dw dw	2	2	72	66	1200	11
Date Analy:	zed		11.02.9	3	11.02.93	11.02.93	11.01.93	11.01.93
Cyanide								
Cyanide, To (9011/901)		rg dw	1.20	IN .	1.2UN	1.5UN	1.3UN	1.3UN
Date Analys		_	10.17.9	3	10.17.93	10.17.93	10.17.93	10.17.93
Percent Sol:	•		_	4	81	67	76	77
		·						

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		REPORT OF RESULTS		Page 23
			DATE/	
LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	, SOLID OR SEMISOLID SAMPLES	TIME SAMPLED	SDG#
45655-18	CNSY/S02-B04-02		10-06-93/1625	CNS07
PARAMETER		45655-18		
Aluminum (6)				
Aluminum (6010) , mg/kg dw	8100		
Date Analy:	zed	11.01.93		
Antimony (6)	010)	·		
Antimony (6010) , mg/kg dw	5.8UN		
Date Analy:	zed	11.01.93		
Arsenic (70	60)			
Arsenic (7)	060), mg/kg dw	4.8		
Date Analy:	zed	10.29.93		
Barium (601	0)			
Barium (603	10), mg/kg dw	15		
Date Analy:	zed	11.01.93		
Beryllium				
•	(6010), mg/kg dw	0.580		
Date Analy:		11.01.93		
Cadmium (603				
	010), mg/kg dw	0.580		
Date Analy:		11.01.93		
Calcium (601	= - •			
	010), mg/kg dw	3700		
Date Analy:		11.03.93		
Chromium (60				
	5010), mg/kg dw	12		
Date Analy:	zed	11.01.93		

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REPORT	OF	RESULTS	

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LOG NO		, SOLID OR SEMISOLID SAMPLES	DATE/ TIME SAMPLED	
	CNSY/S02-B04-02		10-06-93/1625	CNS07
PARAMETER		45655-18		
Cobalt (601				
Cobalt (60:	10), mg/kg dw	1.20		
Date Analy:		11.01.93		
Copper (601)				
	10), mg/kg dw	3.00		
Date Analys	zed	11.01.93		
Iron (6010)	, mg/kg dw	13000		
Date Analy:		11.01.93		
Lead (7421)		11.01.93		
Lead (7421)	, mg/kg dw	3 4 N*		
Date Analys	ed	11.01.93		
Magnesium (6				
_	(6010), mg/kg dw	320N		
Date Analyz		. 11.01.93		
Manganese (6	(6010) (6010), mg/kg dw			
Date Analys		11 11.01.93		
Mercury		11.01.93		
-	170/7471), mg/kg dw	0.041		
Date Analyz		10.22.93		
Nickel (6010				
	.0), mg/kg dw	4.70		
Date Analyz		11.01.93		

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		REPORT OF RESULTS	Page 25
LOG NO		SOLID OR SEMISOLID SAMPLES	
45655-18	CNSY/S02-B04-02		10-06-93/1625 CNS07
PARAMETER		45655-18	
Potassium (
Potassium	(6010), mg/kg dw	280	
Date Analy:	zed	11.01.93	
Selenium (7	740)		
Selenium (7740), mg/kg đ w	1.2UWN	
Date Analy:	zed	10.29.93	
Silver (601	0)		
Silver (60)	lO), mg/kg dw	1.2UN	
Date Analy:	zed	11.01.93	
Sodium (6010	o)		
Sodium (60)	LO) , mg/kg dw	130	•
Date Analy:		11.01.93	
Thallium (78	341)		
Thallium (7841), mg/kg đw	1.20WN	
Date Analy:		11.03.93	
Vanadium (60	•		
	5010), mg/kg dw	22	
Date Analy:	zeđ	11.01.93	
Zinc (6010)			
	, mg/kg dw	8.3	•
Date Analys	zed	11.01.93	
Cyanide			
-	otal (9011/9012), mg/k		
Date Analys		10.17.93	
Percent Soli	ds, t	86	

APPENDIX F TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES

			0 4 0 1		
		Table F	•		
-	- 1. 11 . 11	 -ships For	a	 and the second	- 1

Data Quality Objective Elements	Remedial Technology*	Process Option ^{b.*}	Description	Data Quality Needs
Objective Elements To evaluate the feasibility and implementability of controls for contaminated groundwater and leachate	Vertical barrier	Slurry wall	Trench around site or hot spot is excavated and filled with bentonite slurry.	Organic/inorganic wate chemistry ⁴ Soil type Soil moisture Particle size distribution Porosity Hydraulic conductivity (saturated and unsaturated) Relative permeability Clay content Soil sorptive capacity Cation exchange capacity Organic carbon content Soil pH Depth to groundwater Groundwater velocity and direction Depth to aquitard (Pilot - Compatibility testing with slurry wall material)
	Groundwater collection	Vertical extraction wells	Vertical wells are used to extract contaminated groundwater.	Use of aquifer Depth to water table Direction of flow Rate of flow Hydraulic conductivity (vertical and horizontal) Effective porosity Aquifer type Hydraulic gradient Identification of recharg and discharge areas Identification of aquifer boundaries Aquitard characteristics (Pilot - slug test)
	Leachate collection	Subsurface drains	System of perforated pipe laid in trenches onsite to collect contaminated groundwater.	Use of aquifer Depth to water table Direction of flow Rate of flow Hydraulic conductivity (vertical and horizontal) Effective porosity Aquifer type Hydraulic gradient Identification of recharg and discharge areas Identification of aquifer boundaries Aquitard characteristics (Pilot - slug test)

Data Quality Objective Elements	Remedial Technology*	Process Option ^{b.o}	Description	Data Quality Needs
Objective Elements To evaluate the feasibility and implementability of treatments for contaminated groundwater and leachate	Chemical treatment	lon exchange	lon exchange is the process of exchanging selected dissolved ionic contaminants with a set of substitute ions. Ion exchangers are primarily used for recovery of dilute solutions of metals or to soften water by removing calcium and manganese.	Organic/inorganic wate chemistry* Indicator parameters Bicarbonate Biochemical oxygen demand Calcium Chemical oxygen demand Chloride Copper Iron Magnesium Manganese Nickel Oil and grease pH Potassium Sodium Sulfate Total organic carbon (TOC) Total suspended solid Zinc
		Oxidation	Oxidation is a chemical reaction in which one or more electrons are transferred from the chemical being oxidized to an oxidizing agent. Chemical oxidation include destruction of cyanide transformation of organics to biodegradable forms, or detoxification of organics and inorganics.	Organic/inorganic wate chemistry ^d Indicator parameters Bicarbonate Biochemical oxygen demand Calcium Chemical oxygen demand Chloride Copper Iron Magnesium Manganese Nickel Oil and grease pH Potassium Sodium Sulfate Total organic carbon (TOC) Total suspended solidizine (Pilot - reagent consumption, optimal

	Treatment /	Table F-1 Uternatives For Gr	roundwater/Leachate	
Data Quality Objective Elements	Remedial Technology	Process Option ^{b.o}	Description	Data Quality Needs
To evaluate the feasibility and implementability of controls for contaminated groundwater and leachate	Chemical treatment	Metal precipitation	Precipitation is a chemical unit process in which soluble metallic ions are removed from solution by conversion to an insoluble form. Precipitation is commonly used to treat heavy metals, phosphorus, and hardness.	Organic/inorganic water chemistry ^d Indicator parameters Bicarbonate Biochemical oxygen demand Calcium Chemical oxygen demand Chloride Copper Iron Magnesium Manganese Nickel Oil and grease pH Potassium Sodium Sulfate Total organic carbon (TOC) Total Suspended Solids Zinc (Pilot - chemical dosage, contact time, mixing rate, optimal pH, and sludge handling)
		pH edjustment	Neutralizing agents are added to adjust pH.	Indicator parameters Bicarbonate Calcium Chloride Iron Magnesium Manganese pH Potassium Sodium Sulfate Total Suspended Solida

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Data Quality Objective Elements	Remedial Technology	Process Option ^b *	Description	Data Quality Needs
To evaluate the feasibility and implementability of controls for contaminated groundwater and leachate	Biological treatment	Aerobic	Aerobic is the use of oxygen-utilizing micro-organisms to biodegrade contaminants.	Organic/inorganic water chemistry ^d Indicator parameters Acidity-alkalinity Biochemical oxygen demand Calcium Chemical oxygen demand Chloride Dissolved oxygen Hardness Metals, dissolved Nitrogen, ammonia Nitrogen, kjeldahl Nitrogen, nitrate-nitrite Oil and grease Organic carbon pH Phosphorus Total solids Specific conductance Sulfate Sulfide Suspended solids Temperature Volatile suspended solids
	Biological treatment	Anserobic	Anaerobic is the use of non-oxygen- utilizing micro- organisms to biodegrade contaminants.	Organic/inorganic water chemistry ⁴ Indicator parameters Acidity-alkalinity Biochemical oxygen demand Calcium Chemical oxygen demand Chloride Dissolved oxygen Hardness Metals, dissolved Nitrogen, ammonia Nitrogen, kjeldahl Nitrogen, nitrate-nitrite Oil and grease Organic carbon pH Phosphorus Total solids Specific conductance Sulfate Sulfide Suspended solids Volatile suspended solids

	Trestment /	Table F-1 Uternatives For Gr	oundwater/Leachate	
Data Quality Objective Bements	Remedial Technology	Process Option ^{b.*}	Description	Data Quality Needs
To evaluate the feasibility and implementability of controls for contaminated groundwater and leachate	Physical treatment	Adsorption (granular activated carbon)	Adsorption is a physical separation process in which organic and inorganic materials are removed by sorption or the attraction and accumulation of one substance on the surface of another.	Organic/inorganic water chemistry ^d Indicator parameters Acidity-alkalinity Biochemical oxygen demand Calcium Chemical oxygen demand Chloride Dissolved oxygen Hardness Iron Metals, dissolved Manganese Nitrogen, ammonia Nitrogen, kjeldahl Nitrogen, nitrate-nitrite Oil and grease Organic carbon pH Phosphorus Sulfate Sulfide Suspended solids
		Air Stripping	Stripping refers to the removal of relatively volatile components from wastewater by passage of air, steam, or other gas through the contaminated liquid. Stripping is effective in removing ammonia, chlorinated solvents, monoaromatics, and other VOCs.	Organic/inorganic water chemistry ^d Indicator parameters Acidity-alkalinity Biochemical oxygen demand Chemical oxygen demand Hardness Iron Manganese Metals, dissolved Oil and grease pH

	Treatment /	Table F- Uternatives For G	roundwater/Leachete	
Data Quality Objective Elements	Remedial Technology*	Process Option ^b *	Description	Data Quality Needs
To evaluate the feasibility and implementability of controls for conteminated groundwater and leachate	Physical treatment	Sedimen- tetion	Sedimentation is a physical process that removes suspended solids from a liquid matrix by gravitational settling.	Organic/inorganic water chemistry ^d Indicator parameters Acidity-alkalinity Biochemical oxygen demand Calcium Chemical oxygen demand Chloride Dissolved oxygen Hardness Iron Metals, dissolved Manganese Nitrogen, ammonia Nitrogen, kjeldahl Nitrogen, nitrate-nitrite Oil and grease Organic carbon pH Phosphorus Sulfate Suspended solids
•		Filtration	Filtration is a physical process used to remove suspended solids from wastewater and is generally proceeded by chemical precipitation and neutralization.	Organic/inorganic water chemistry ⁴ Indicator parameters Acidity-alkalinity Biochemical oxygen demand Calcium Chemical oxygen demand Chloride Dissolved oxygen Hardness Iron Metals, dissolved Manganese Nitrogen, ammonia Nitrogen, kjeldahl Nitrogen, nitrate-nitrite Oil and grease Organic carbon pH Phosphorus Sulfate Sulfide Suspended solids

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	Table F-1		
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Transment	Alternatives For Gr	newhwater/I aachata	ċ

	Treatment /	Table F-1 Uternatives For G	roundwater/Leachate	
Data Quality Objective Elements	Remedial Technology	Process Option ^{6,4}	Description	Data Quality Needs
To evaluate the feasibility and implementability of controls for contaminated groundwater and leachate	Disposal	POTW	A chemical, physical, or biological wastewater treatment plant designed and constructed to treat municipal domestic wastewater.	Organic/inorganic water chemistry ^d Indicator parameters Acidity-alkalinity Biochemical oxygen demand Calcium Chemical oxygen demand Chloride Dissolved oxygen Hardness Iron Metals, dissolved Manganese Nitrogen, ammonia Nitrogen, nitrate-nitrite Oil and grease Organic carbon pH Phosphorus Sulfate Sulfide Suspended solids
		RCRA TSDF	The process of chemical, physically, or biologically treating the wastewater in an offsite permitted commercial hazardous waste facility.	Organic/inorganic water chemistry ^d Indicator parameters Acidity-alkalinity Biochemical oxygen demand Calcium Chemical oxygen demand Chloride Dissolved oxygen Hardness Iron Metals, dissolved Manganese Nitrogen, ammonia Nitrogen, hitrate-nitrite Oil and grease Organic carbon pH Phosphorus Sulfate Suspended solids

Data Quality Objective Elements	Remedial Technology*	Process Option ^b	Description	Data Quality Needs
To evaluate the feasibility and implamentability of controls for contaminated groundwater and leachate	Di s posal	Land application	The process of applying wastewater directly on the land for or to infiltration into the soil.	Depth to water table Total phosphorous Chloride Ammonia Nitrate Alkalinity pH Sodium Total dissolved solids Soil type hydraulic conductivity application rate
		Injection	The process of hydraulically placing wastewater into the aquifer using either vertical or horizontal wells.	Depth to water table Total phosphorous Chloride Ammonia Nitrate Alkalinity pH Sodium Total dissolved solids Total organic carbon Soil type hydraulic conductivity application rate (2.5 gallons/ft²/day or 5/square root of slowe percolation rate.

USEPA Conducting Remedial Investigations/Feasibility Studies for Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) Municipal Landfill Sites, EPA/540/P-91/001, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response Directive 9355.3-11, February 1991

40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 268 Land Disposal Restriction

 USEPA CERCLA Site Discharges to POTWs Treatability Manual, EPA/540/2-90/007, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, August 1990.

VOA and SVOA w/TICs, Metals, Cyanide, Pesticides, and PCBs

Treatn	nent Alternatives F	Table F-2 or Hot Spots, Soil, I	Sediments, and Weste Me	torials
Date Quality Objective Elements	Remedial Technology*	Process Option ^{ke}	Description	Data Quality Needs
To evaluate the fessibility and implementability of controls to prevent contact or runoff	Cap	Native Soil Single Barrier Double Barrier	This is the process of placing a physical horizontal barrier across the site.	Moisture content Permeability In-Situ density Atterberg limits Grain size analysis Porosity Depth
	Excavation	Dig up	This is the process of physically removing the hot spot, soil, or waste from the site.	Organic/inorganic wat chemistry ^d Moisture content Permeability In-Situ density Atterberg limits Grain size analysis Porosity Depth
•	Surface Water Controls	Erosion and runon/runoff controls	System of vegetation and site grading for preventing soil erosion and stormwater runon/runoff.	Organic/inorganic wat chemistry ^d Indicator parameters Acidity-alkalinity Nitrogen, ammonia Nitrogen, kjeldahl Nitrogen, nitrate-nitr Phosphorus Suspended solids
To evaluate the feasibility and implementability of treatments for contaminated soil and contaminants	Thermal Treatment	Thermal Destruction	Thermal destruction is the process of oxidizing organic and inorganics using high temperature.	Organic/inorganic wat chemistry ^d Moisture content Particle size BTU content TCLP
		Thermal Desorption	Thermal desorption is the process of using low temperature to volatilize organics and inorganics from a solid matrix.	Organic/inorganic wat chemistry ^d Moisture content Particle size TCLP
To evaluate the feasibility and implementability of treatments for contaminated soil and conteminants	Biological Treatment	Aerobic	Aerobic is the use of oxygen-utilizing micro-organisms to biodegrade contaminants.	Organic/inorganic wat chemistry ^d Moisture content Soil Texture Temperature pH Soil microorganisms Total nitrogen Total phosphorus Depth to groundwater Dissolved oxygen Methane Chemical oxygen Demand

Table F-2 Treatment Alternatives For Hot Spote, Soil, Sediments, and Waste Materials				
Data Quality Objective Elements	Remedial Technology*	Process Option ^b	Description	Data Quality Needs
		Anaerobic	Anaerobic is the use of non-oxygen-utilizing micro-organisms to biodegrade contaminants.	Organic/inorganic water chemistry ^d Moisture content Soil Texture Temperature pH Soil microorganisms Total nitrogen Total phosphorus Depth to groundwater Methane Chemical oxygen Demand
	Physical Treatment	Solidification/ fixation	Solidification is a physical process in which organic and inorganic materials are bound to the surface of another.	Organic/inorganic water chemistry ^d Moisture content Soil Texture Suspended Solids Bulk Density Grain size analysis Atterberg limits Cone index Unconfined Compressive strength Temperature pH
To evaluate the feasibility and implementability of treatments for contaminated soil and contaminants	Physical Treatment	Vacuum Extraction	Vacuum extraction refers to the removal of relatively volatile components from soil or waste by passage of air, steam, or other gas through the contaminated matrix. Stripping is effective in removing chlorinated solvents, monoaromatics, and other VOCs.	Organic/inorganic water chemistry ^a Moisture content Air Permeability Temperature pH Depth to groundwater

Date Quality Objective Elements	Remedial Technology*	Process Option ^{b.s}	Description	Data Quality Needs
	-	Solvent Extraction	Solvent extraction is a physical separation process in which organic and inorganic materials are removed from the surface of a solid matrix to a liquid matrix.	Organic/inorganic water chemistry ^d Total Organic Carbon Total Recoverable Hydrocarbons Moisture content Soil Texture Permeability Bulk Density Grain size analysis Clay Content Temperature pH Chemical oxygen Demand Cation Exchange Capacity Depth to groundwater TCLP
	Disposal	Consolidation	This is the process of consolidating the waste, soil, and other debris in a properly designed and constructed landfill.	Organic/inorganic wat chemistry ^d Moisture content Permeability In-Situ density Atterberg limits Grain size analysie Depth to Groundwater
To evaluate the feasibility and implementability of treatments for contaminated soil and contaminants (continued)	Disposal (continued)	RCRA TSDF	The process of chemical, physically, or biologically treating the contaminant, soil, and other debrie in an offsite permitted commercial hazardous waste facility.	Organic/inorganic wat chemistry ^d Moisture content Soil Texture Temperature pH Soil microorganisms Total nitrogen Total phosphorus Depth to groundwater Dissolved oxygen TCLP

USEPA Conducting Remedial Investigations/Feasibility Studies for CERCLA Municipal Landfill Sites, EPA/540/P-91/001, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response Directive 9355.3-11, February 1991

VOA and SVOA w/TICs, Metals, Cyanide, Pesticides, and PCBs

 ⁴⁰ Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 268 Land Disposal Restriction
 USEPA CERCLA Site Discharges to POTWs Treatability Manual, EPA/540/2-90/007, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, August 1990.

Table F-3 Treatment Alternatives For Soil Gas					
Date Quality Objective Elements	Remedial Technology*	Process Option**	Description	Data Quality Needs	
To evaluate the feasibility and implementability of controls for subsurface gas	Сар	Native Soil Single Barrier Double Barrier	This is the process of placing a physical horizontal barrier across the site.	Moisture content Permeability In-Situ density Atterberg limits Grain size analysis Porosity Depth	
	Vent	Vertical Horizontal	Vertical or horizontal wells are used to vent gases.	Moisture content Air Permeability Atterberg limite Grain size analysis Porosity Depth	
To evaluate the feasibility and implementability of treatments for contaminated soil and contaminants	Thermal Treatment	Thermal Destruction	Thermal destruction is the process of oxidizing organic and inorganics using high temperature.	Organic/inorganic water chemistry ⁴ Moisture content Particle size BTU content TCLP	
		Thermal Desorption	Thermal desorption is the process of using low temperature to volatilize organics and inorganics from a solid matrix.	Organic/inorganic water chemistry ^d Moisture content Particle size BTU content TCLP	
-	Physical Treatment	Carbon Absorption	Adsorption is a physical separation process in which organic and inorganic materials are removed by sorption or the attraction and accumulation of one substance on the surface of another.	Organic/inorganic water chemistry (VOA and SVOA w/TICs, Pesticides, and PCBs) Moisture content Temperature Total Organic Carbon	
To evaluate the feasibility and implementability of treatments for contaminated soil and contaminants (continued)	Physical Treatment (continued)	Vacuum Extraction	Vacuum extraction refers to the removal of relatively volatile components from soil or waste by passage of air, steam, or other gas through the contaminated matrix. Stripping is effective in removing chlorinated solvents, monoaromatics, and other VOCs.	Organic/inorganic water chemistry ^d Moisture content Air Permeability Temperature pH Depth to groundwater	

Date Quality Objective Elements	Remedial Technology*	Process Option ^h *	Description	Data Quality Needs
To evaluate the feasibility and implementability of treatments for contaminated soil and contaminants	Disposal	RCRA TSDF	The process of chemical, physically, or biologically treating the contaminant in an offsite permitted commercial hazardous waste facility.	Organic/inorganic water chemistry ^d Moisture content Soil Texture Temperature pH Soil microorganisms Total nitrogen Total phosphorus Depth to groundwater Dissolved oxygen TCLP

- USEPA Conducting Remedial Investigations/Feasibility Studies for CERCLA Municipal Landfill Sites,
 EPA/540/P-91/001, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response Directive 9355.3-11, February 1991
- 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 268 Land Disposal Restriction
- USEPA CERCLA Site Discharges to POTWs Treatability Manual, EPA/540/2-90/007, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, August 1990.
- VOA and SVOA w/TICs, Metals, Cyanide, Pesticides, and PCBs

APPENDIX G DIRECTIONS TO THE PRIMARY MEDICAL FACILITY

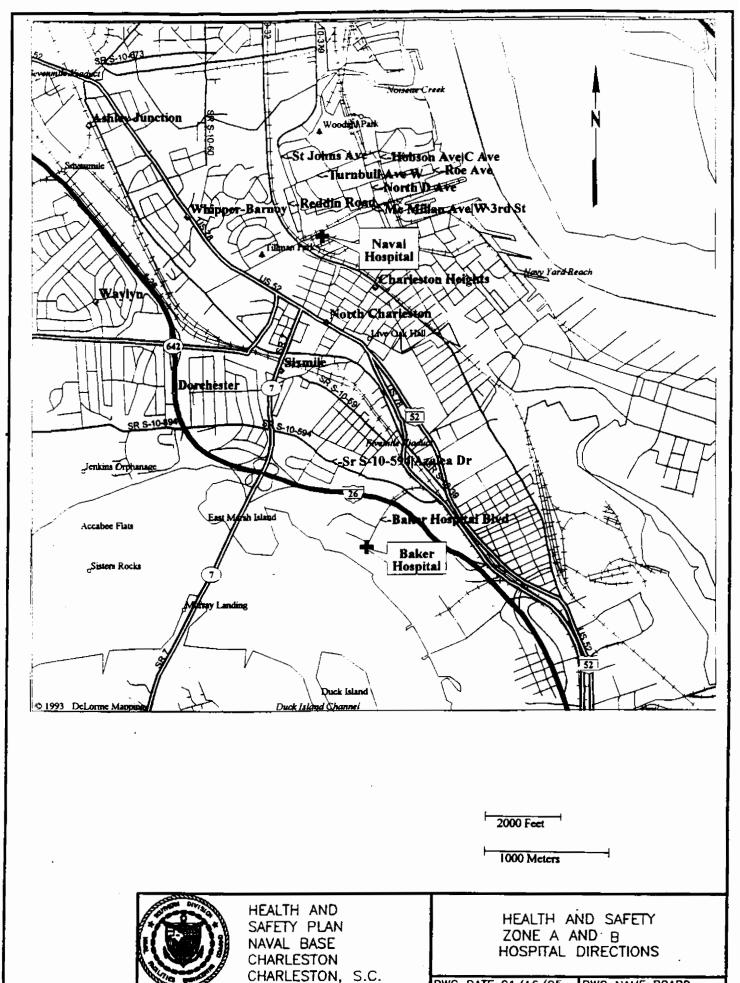
DIRECTIONS TO THE NEAREST MEDICAL FACILITY

Baker Hospital Blvd. Charleston, South Carolina

General Telephone Number - (803) 744-2110 Emergency Room Telephone Number - (803) 744-2110

Directions to BAKER HOSPITAL from the Main Gate of the Charleston Naval Shipyard:

- (1) After exiting the Main Gate (McMillan Gate) continue west on McMillan to US Highway 52.
- (2) Turn left (east) on US Highway 52 and proceed to State Route 7.
- (3) Turn right (south) on State Route 7 and proceed to Interstate 26.
- (4) Turn left (east) on Interstate 26 and proceed to Baker Hospital Boulevard.
- (5) Turn right (south) on Baker Hospital Boulevard and proceed approximately 0.2 miles to the Baker Hospital Emergency Room.



DWG DATE: 01/16/95 DWG NAME: BOARD

APPENDIX H

FORMS

PLAN ACCEPTANCE FORM

PROJECT HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

INSTRUCTIONS: This form is to be completed by each person working on the project site and returned to: EnSafe/Alien & Hoshall, Memphis Tennessee.

	•				
Job Number:	2903-08420				
Contract Number:	N62467-89-D-0318				
Project:	Zone C - Naval Base Charleston				
I have read and u accordance with i	nderstand the contents of the above plan and agree to perform my work in t.				
	Signed				
	Print Name				
· -					
	Company				

Date

EMPLOYEE EXPOSURE HISTORY FORM

Employee:	 	
Job Name:	 	
Date(s) From/To:		
Hours Onsite:	 	
Contaminants (Suspected/Reported):		
·		

(See Attached Laboratory Analysis)

PLAN FEEDBACK FORM

Problems with pian requirements:	
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Unexpected situations encountered:	
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Recommendations for revisions:	